The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3120. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Missouri.

Additional Particulars of the Battle at Lexington.

Desperate Attacks of the Rebel Forces.

Gallant Defence by the National Troops Under Mulligan.

Probable Arrival of National Reinforcements.

Brisk Skirmishing in Other Parts of the State.

GEN. LANE IN HOT PURSUIT OF RAINS

Two Rebel Camps Broken Up in Western Virginia.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY

Picket Firing Forbidden by Gen. McClellan.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 20.

No explanation will be asked of the British Government of the reasons for the extraordinary increase of the military forces of Canada. This Government will tacitly admit the right of Great Britain to bristle Canada with bayonets, without asking or giving opportunity for explanations. In like manner we may exercise the privilege of accumulating men and munitions of war within reach of the Canadian frontiers, without being questioned as to the ultimate objects we have in view, or the immediate purposes of such an aggregation of forces.

TREATY WITH DENMARK.

A Treaty of Commerce was ratified with Denmark to-day. It concedes to Denmark the privileges accorded to the most favored nations, and our intercourse is to be on the same footing.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE PRESENTED.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE, his son, nephews and suite were presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. The Prince was presented to Secretary SEWARD by the Representative of Brazil.

NO CABINET MEETING.

A regular meeting of the Cabinet should have been held to-day, but it was not assembled.

NOT YET ARRIVED.

There is no news yet of the threatened crossing of the Potomac by the rebels in front of BANKS. They evidently have no relish for that job.

A PROHIBITION.

Gen. McCLELLAN has issued a general order prohibiting all but General officers, commanders of brigades and their Staffs, from passing out to the outer pickets. He also prohibits our pickets from firing on the enemy unless the rebels fire first, or it becomes necessary to resist their advance. The latter part of this order will be difficult to enforce, if, indeed, that be intended.

THE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Col. BERDAN had a review, this afternoon, of his regiment of Sharp-shooters, and an exhibition of their efficiency. It was attended by the President, Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD, the Prince DE JOINVILLE and suite, Private Secretary NICOLAY, Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Something like four hundred shots were fired at a distance of 630 yards. The target was two figures of Zouaves, the size of life. The men used thirty-five-pound rifles, firing by platoons from a rifle pit, at rest and with globe sight. The firing was nothing extraordinary, only one-fourth of the shots hitting the target. Col. BERDAN, firing off-hand, hit the head of one of the targets.

MORE PICKETS FORMING.

This afternoon the rebel pickets appeared in the vicinity of VANDERWERKEN'S and fired upon our men. Our pickets returned the fire, wounding two men. The rebels retreated, and our pickets followed them up for a short distance, and found two pistols and a sabre which they had thrown away. Matters remained quiet until 6 o'clock this evening, when the rebels appeared again in larger force, and commenced firing. It was promptly returned. The shooting was without result upon either side, when my informant left.

A VISIT TO LEWINSVILLE.

This afternoon, a citizen of Lewinsville, named CROCKER, proceeded a mile beyond our lines, to bring in six cows which he had left on his place. He succeeded fully. He saw none of the rebel pickets.

AN OBSERVATORY.

Gen. RICHARDSON is having an observatory erected on HUNTER'S house, near our outposts.

A CAPTURE ON THE POTOMAC.

The gun-boat *Rescue*, Capt. HAINES, of the Potomac flotilla, arrived at the Navy-yard, having in tow the schooner *Hartford*, loaded with wheat and tobacco, captured on Wednesday night lying at anchor near Popes Creek. She had no papers, and a portion of her cargo was known to belong to parties in Maryland who are known to have aided the rebels. The schooner and cargo are worth about $20,000. Her Captain and crew refuse to give any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances connected with the schooner, and they are held as prisoners. On her way up the *Rescue* was fired upon with muskets from Mathias Point. She returned the fire with shell, nearly destroying a house where the rebels had been quartered, and then proceeded up the river. Capt. HAINES says that there are no batteries at Mathias Point. Near Port Tobacco Cliffs the *Rescue* took on board two negroes belonging to a Marylander named FERGUSON, of Port Tobacco Cliffs, whom they had just rowed across to Virginia.

MORE CONTRABANDS.

The *Pusey* arrived to-day, with thirteen contrabands. Seven were slaves of Dr. STEWART, who resides three miles from Mathias Point; three of Mr. GRIMES, ten miles distant; one of Mr. HOES, and one a woman of Mr. MASON. These twelve took a fine large pleasure-boat belonging to Dr. STEWART on Sunday night last, and rowed out to the gun-boat *Union*. Three of the number are carpenters, and possess more than ordinary intelligence. They state that the battery of brass guns which some time since was mounted at Mathias Point, were removed about the time of the battle of Bull Run, and that since there has been none but infantry and cavalry, numbering about 500 men there, though they heard that a large gun captured at Bull Run was to be brought there. The men are indifferently armed, but few having any better weapon than old-fashioned muskets. A thousand good men, they think, would clear the point of the rebels entirely, and hold it. Their tents were made of the sails of Virginia vessels now lying idle in their rivers. The only provisions furnished are fresh beef, flour and coffee. Even families are getting short of groceries. They state that everywhere the slaves are told that the Yankees are coming down to seize them, if possible, to sell them upon the plantations in Cuba, to raise money to pay the expenses of the war. Though they profess to believe the story, they say, the negroes regard it as a ruse, and their hope is that the North will conquer. Another contraband, who came out from Freestone Point, north of Aquia Creek, substantiates this statement.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN S. GITTING, Pension Agent in Baltimore, has been removed, and JOHN CLARK appointed in his stead.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 20.

A recent order of Gen. McCLELLAN declares that firing on an enemy's pickets is contrary to the usage of civilized nations. He therefore orders that there shall be no firing on their pickets unless it becomes necessary to resist their advance, or return a fire commenced by them.

A company of infantry has been tendered to the Government from the Hawaiian Islands, and accepted. It consists of American emigrants and native Hawaians. It is expected to come as soon as the news of the acceptance reaches the Islands.

Company H, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, were serenaded last night by the voluntter band of Gen. SMITH'S Division. This was a farewell compliment, the company being transferred to another locality.

No definite action has yet been taken respecting the appointment of Col. YOUNG to the command of a regiment of Kentucky cavalry.

This is the day fixed by the Richmond papers for the advance of BEAUREGARD on Washington, but there were no signs up to noon to-day of such a movement. The positions of the two armies remain unchanged.

Gen. FREMONT telegraphs to the head-quarters of the Army, dated yesterday, that Major GAVITT, of the First Indiana Regiment of Cavalry, who was sent out in reconnoissance towards Gen. HARDEE'S position at Greenville, met the enemy's pickets, drove them in, killing two and taking three of the enemy prisoners. He also captured 60 muskets and 25 horses.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE and son and nephews are receiving unofficial but hospitable attentions from the President and Secretary of State.

A regiment of cavalry is authorized to be raised in Colorado Territory. One of its leading citizens says it will furnish three or four, if necessary.

A number of prominent gentlemen are now here. Their business is connected with the supplying of arms to regiments of their respective States.

BERDAN'S Sharpshooters gave a highly satisfactory evidence of their skill, this afternoon, at their encampment, having previously been reviewed by the President. Among the many spectators, were Secretaries Seward, Cameron, and Smith, Assistant-Secretary Scott, the Prince de Joinville, and son, and his nephew, Gens. McDowell, Mansfield, and other military officers. Gen. McCLELLAN, and Staff, and body-guard, were on the ground during the firing, which was at a distance of 500 yards. Two hundred and sixty shots were fired, the target being completely riddled. The President made an excellent shot.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Prince NAPOLEON visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday quite unexpectedly. He was conveyed there in a very small propeller, the *Mouche*, not much larger than an ordinary first cutter, which is attached to the yacht *Jerome Napoleon*. As the authorities were not aware of his intended visit, there was no one in readiness to receive him, but as soon as it was known that his Imperial Highness had arrived, Commodore BREESE and Capt. ALMEY waited upon him, and conducted him round the yard, pointing out everything of interest. The Prince spent an hour and a half inspecting the various works now in progress, and appeared to be much gratified with the result of his visit. On his departure all the marines in the barracks turned out, and the band of the *North Carolina* played "Partant pour le Syrie," and other French as well as American airs. The Prince was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp and the captain of the *Jerome Napoleon*.

The *James Adger* was formally put in commission yesterday. The following is the official list of her officers: Commander, J. B. Marchand; Acting-Masters, G. B. Upham, S. Huse and J. B. Carr; Acting-Paymaster, W. W. F. Gurnway; Acting Assistant Surgeon, R. N. Attwood; First Assistant Engineer, A. D. Douglass; Second Assistant Engineer, W. J. Peterson; Third Assistant Engineers, C. D. Kursted, J. Fox and J. Carron; Gunner, E. G. Beacham; Masters Mates, F. W. Case, W. W. Reed and G. Couch.

The Navy Retiring Board met at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, but did not transact any business. The following officers compose the Board: Commodore H. Paulding, President; Capts. C. H. Bell and D. G. Farragut, Surgeons L. B. Hunter and N. Pinkney.

The court-martial continued in session yesterday, and tried another sailor for robbery.

The United States gun-boat *Unadilla*, after her very satisfactory trial trip, went up to the yard, and is now waiting for her armament.

Three recruiting parties left Governor's Island yesterday, for the country. They will recruit for general service, but the men they enlist are intended for the special battalion, which is to be formed on the island. These men will be assigned eventually to the First, Third and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, in place of those who surrendered in Texas, under Gen. TWIGGS.

THE BRIG MYSTERY AND HER MYSTERIOUS VOYAGE.

This vessel has been ordered up from Quarantine, and her Captain, THOS. WADE, and his brother, the mate, have been examined pretty closely at the Surveyor's office—an operation which has afforded some little amusement on account of both the Captain and his brother being inveterate stammerers, which, the Captain says, runs in the family. Their story that the voyage to Havana occupied 39 days, during which his cargo of 200 tons of ice melted to 80 tons, is not so improbable, if we except the great length of the trip; and there have been examples of as long voyages as this in slow-sailing vessels before. It is plain that if the suspected vessel had run the blockade at all, she would not have carried a mere fraction of the cargo to Cuba. The only proof against the vessel is presumptive, and depends upon the letter found on board, which the Captain, if he had regarded of any consequence, would no doubt have destroyed before coming into port. The voyage appears to have been a losing one.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE REPULSE OF PRICE AT LEXINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 20.

A gentleman named KING, who left a point on the Missouri River, opposite Lexington, Wednesday night, arrived this morning, reports that a severe fight took place on Tuesday for the possession of three ferry-boats which lay at the levee. PRICE'S forces advanced on the boats in two bodies, one from above and the other from below the town, and after a very sharp engagement they were repulsed. The boats were not in fair range of Col. MULLIGAN'S guns, his fortifications being so situated as to prevent him from commanding them completely, and his force was too small to admit of his making a sortie against PRICE'S overwhelming numbers; but Mr. KING says he saw twelve wagon loads of killed and wounded rebels taken off after the fight. He also says PRICE assaulted Col. MULLIGAN'S fortifications four or five times on Wednesday, but was repulsed each time with a loss of between 300 and 400.

Reinforcements from the North, probably under Gen. STURGIS, were expected to arrive late on Wednesday; but as PRICE had possession of the ferry-boats, they would not be able to cross the river, and, of course, could be of little or no service to MULLIGAN. Mr. KING'S account is quite incoherent, and entire reliance is not placed in it here. There is little question, however, that a battle has taken place, but the details are yet unknown.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 20.

The following additional particulars in reference to affairs at Lexington have been ascertained. The first attack upon the fortifications is said to have been made on Thursday of last week, but this is certainly a mistake, as Gen. PRICE did not leave Warrenburgh, forty miles south of Lexington, until Wednesday night. The attack was probably made on Monday, as previous advices, with about 8,000 men. The engagement lasted two hours, when the rebels were repulsed, with a loss of 100 killed, and between 200 and 400 wounded. Our loss is reported at five killed and several wounded. The fortifications are situated at the edge of the town, on a bluff, overlooking the river. The works are of earth, seven feet high, twelve feet thick, with a ditch of six feet deep and twelve feet broad. Surrounding them is another and smaller work erected inside, defended by a ditch—the whole capable of holding 10,000 troops.

The attack on Wednesday was determined, and lasted nearly all day.

The reinforcements from the North under Gen STURGIS probably number 3,000; but should they be unable to cross the river, which is quite likely, the only aid they can render will be to sweep with their artillery the points occupied by the rebels. It is confidently hoped, however, that the six thousand troops that left Jefferson City on Wednesday, by steamers, will be able to land at or near Lexington, and cut their way through the enemy's forces and join Col. MULLIGAN. It is said that MULLIGAN expressed confidence in being able to hold his position against any force not more than ten times greater than his.

THE PROBABLE ADVANCE OF McCULLOCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Sept. 20.

A report received here this morning states that McCULLOCH, with probably 2,000 men, was on the Osage, seventy miles hence, date not given, marching on Jefferson City. The commanding officer here is inclined to credit the report.

Col. RICHARDSON took a position to-day with a regiment of Home Guards at Osage Bridge, where the first attack will no doubt be made. He says he will not desert the post until the last man falls.

Lieut. MONTGOMERY, of Gen. FREMONT'S Cavalry, has just arrived from Georgetown, and says heavy firing was heard at Booneville all day Wednesday, and late into the night, from Lexington, disproving the story that that place surrendered on Tuesday.

It is believed that Gen. LANE has reinforced Lexington. It is believed at Booneville that Gen. PRICE could not take Lexington, but if he should, it would only be with terrible slaughter.

CLAIB. JACKSON has, it is said, but 9,500 men, and is surrounded on every side. He cannot escape if defeated, nor hold Lexington if he takes it. In Pettis County all the rebels have gone off in squads to join JACKSON.

Nearly all the Unionists have also left in fear. The county is perfectly desolate. Fine crops are standing ungathered everywhere. No boats from above yet have arrived, but one is expected hourly.

The rebels are greatly alarmed about Lexington.

AFFAIRS ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The latest accounts from the Southern border represent that Gen. RAINS is marching northward, and that Gen. LANE'S command is following him. It is difficult to obtain information of the movements of troops owing to the necessity of secresy.

About 1,000 rebels were at Platte City, eight miles east of this place, yesterday, supposed to be on the march to join either the command of Gen. RAINS or Gen. PRICE. It is thought they will cross the river at or near Liberty. A portion of these have been engaged in the recent bridge-burnings on the Western division of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. A column of National troops, from points on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, were in pursuit of them.

The militia of the counties in Kansas bordering on the river have been under arms for the last two weeks to repel any invasion.

The Second Kansas Regiment arrived at this place on the 15th inst. from Rolla. They have been continually on the move for nearly three months. They had an enthusiastic reception here to-day by the military and citizens, and were given a dinner at the hotels.

SKIRMISHING NEAR KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Considerable excitement was created here on Saturday, the 14th inst., by the appearance of the rebel scouts. A company of twenty mounted men were sent over from this place in the morning, who discovered a rebel camp of from 200 to 300 men, some six miles distant from the river. An additional force was detailed in the afternoon, who killed seven of the rebels and took six prisoners, with the same number of horses, and destroyed their barracks. Only one of the Nationals was wounded.

Yesterday a large force of the rebels, supposed to be a part of the band recently encamped at St. Joseph, made their appearance four miles below the opposite shore, and attempted to cross the river in a flat-boat, sending a part of their force to attract the attention of the Nationals by firing into this city and Wyandotte. It is believed they succeeded in crossing the river at Sibley, sixteen miles below, which they have taken possession of.

Last evening the city was alive with skirmishes of both parties. Several shots were heard, but no damage was done.

A BRISK SKIRMISH NEAR IRONTON.

IRONTON, Mo., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

A skirmish occurred on Thursday at Black River, 12 or 15 miles southwest of here, between three companies of Indiana volunteers, under Major GAVITT, and a cavalry body of Secessionists under BEN. TALBOT, in which five of the rebels were killed and four taken prisoners, and 35 horses and a quantity of arms captured. The balance scattered in all directions, and being familiar with the country eluded pursuit

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Sept. 19.

We have no definite intelligence from Lexington, to-day. Dispatches were received here this afternoon, from Booneville, saying that it was reported and currently believed there, that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday.

Two gentlemen who arrived here late this evening, having left Booneville at 7 o'clock this morning, entirely discredit the report. There were 4,500 National troops at Booneville, besides the Home Guards.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

ENTRANCE OF INDIANA TROOPS INTO THE STATE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 20.

Col. CRITTENDEN, from Indiana, who was the first to bring a regiment from another State into Western Virginia, in aid of the National Government, was the first to come to the aid of Kentucky. His regiment, well armed, passed through our streets towards the Nashville dépôt, this afternoon, and proceeded immediately southward. They were enthusiastically received on the route.

Brig.-Gen. WARD arrived to-day from Washington, and will forthwith take command of his brigade in central Kentucky.

A portion of Gen ROUSSEAU'S forces are in possession of Muldrough's Hill.

Justice CATRON, United States Court, issued, to-day, writs of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. BARR, returnable on Monday next.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Sept. 20.

The bill which passed both Houses, requesting Gen. ANDERSON to call for and take command of the Kentucky Volunteers, was vetoed by Gov. MAGOFFIN, and passed over the veto in the House—68 against 22.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The report of the burning of the bridge over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, at Nolin, is denied. There have been no trains from the South to-day. There has been no telegraphic communication south of here for three days.

There are all sorts of rumors concerning the movements along the line of the road; nothing is accurately known.

No organized Tennesseeans are known to have entered Kentucky along the line of the road.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has been here in consultation with Gen. ANDERSON, to-day, and left for home o-night.

Cannon and other arms were received here to-night from the State Arsenal.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 20.

Nothing of importance has been received from points south of here. Passengers from Lebanon report people from the country coming in to join the National forces. Nothing has yet been ascertained of the movements in Southern Kentucky. There is no telegraphic communication south of Lebanon.

W. N. WALDERMAN, principal proprietor of the *Courier*, publishes a card in the *Journal* to-morrow, requesting a modification of the interdict against the publication of the *Courier*, and agreeing to avoid the publication of matter prejudicial to the National Government, and to be loyal to that Government while Kentucky remains in the Union.

PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 20.

Ex-Gov. MOORHEAD, MARTIN W. BARR, and R. T. DURRETT, arrested in Louisville yesterday for treason, were brought here to-day, and will be sent to Fort Lafayette, by order of the War Department.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LEGISLATURE MOVING—IMPORTANT REPORTS, RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS—MAGOFFIN IN THE WAY AND LIKELY TO BE PUT OUT OF THE WAY—ROBERT MALLORY AND HIS DISTRICT FOR POLK'S IMMEDIATE EXPULSION.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 16, 1861.

The lightning from Heaven has flashed to us the intelligence that the Empire City responds in thunder tones to the forward step of the Legislature of Kentucky. New-York, I trust, will have occasion to salute Kentucky again and again. We confidently expect our Legislature to take no step backward, and not to halt or falter, but to go right on to the consummation of its work. The legislative and military powers, acting conjointly, will accomplish a vast deal the ensuing week or fortnight. The people and their Legislature will strengthen the hands of Gen. ANDERSON and cordially coöperate with him for the expulsion and punishment of Ex-Bishop POLK and his apostate followers. Many Southern Rights neutrals here are down on POLK and loud for his expulsion. We must expel the enemy or the enemy will expel us. If POLK should to day order upon our soil 30,000 Tennesseeans, I believe they would in less than a month be confronted and routed by 50,000 Kentuckians, under the hero of Sumter, and not only East Tennessee be rescued but also Memphis and Nashville be taken and delivered by them and ANDREW JOHNSON'S Cumberland mountaineers. I presume the Wolfe report, the Whitaker and Jacob resolutions, and the Whitaker and Huston bills will pass our Legislature this week.

Mr. WOLFE, as Chairman of the House Committee on National Relations, reports that Kentucky considers the direct tax constitutional and needful to preserve the National Government and Capital from the Confederates, who, in her judgment, began, and are waging, an unspeakably wicked war; that Kentucky will not weigh money in the scales against a Government which is her boast and her pride, and the palladium of her and the American people's liberties; is determined to defend her country's Government against its and her enemies,—and therefore does not, and cannot, approve or consent to the existence of the so-called Confederate Government.

The purport of Col. WHITAKER'S resolutions I have before stated. His Military bill provides that the Military Board shall forthwith call in and take custody of all the State arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c.; that whoever refuses to return them within forty-eight hours after receipt of the Board's order, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000 to $5,000, and to imprisonment until payment of the fine and return of the State property; that whoever shall remove, conceal or dispose of such property, or try to hinder or prevent the State from recovering it, shall be liable to one or two years' imprisonment; and that the Board shall protect the Railroads in the State through an adequate Police force. Tennesseeans have stolen over $20,000 worth of our State arms. So-called Kentuckians have gone off with I know not how many. Yesterday, secesherz like BLAN. DUNCAN, FRANK TRYON and PHIL. LEE, at Elizabethtown, with revolvers in hand, compelled the conductor of the Louisville and Nashville train, going south, to ship from that point to Camp Boone, sixty State guns which they had just stolen from the Elizabethtown Jail, where they had been placed for safe keeping. The Military Board has resolved to make no more appropriations "for the purpose of training men who may at any moment abandon the service of the State to join others in hostility to the State of Kentucky and the Government of the United States." The Board, purged of MAGOFFIN and one or two others, would, under the Whitaker act, be very efficient. Trammeled as it has been, it might as well throw up its commission. Unless purged and made potent by the Whitaker bill, at least one of its members, SAM. GILL, can render much more service to his State out of the Board than in it. Mr. GILL is a rigid coercionist and a West Pointer. He ought to raise and command a regiment in the army of Gen. ANDERSON. B. MAGOFFIN won't do as Commander-in-chief of the Militia of Kentucky and as ex-officio President of her Military Board any better than as her Governor. He is privately and publicly too far committed to the Confederates to break loose from their fetters and show himself a man. The rebel spiders long ago caught him, bound him, bit him, poisoned him. He is a crying nuisance to Kentucky. He will not carry out any measure of this Legislature with hearty good will and the needful energy and efficiency. His secret doings in the rebels' interest will tend to counteract and nullify all his public acts, however apparently loyal and obedient to the Legislature. He always was, and is now more than ever, miserably unfit to be the Executive of this State. POLK laughs at MAGOFFIN'S proclamation of the 14th. POLK and MAGOFFIN understand one another well. POLK knows MAGOFFIN will never hurt or touch him; that His Excellency really agrees with his Reverence that his Reverence had "abundant justification" for disregarding the neutrality of Kentucky by taking possession of Columbus and seizing an important part of her territory. The Jacob resolutions ignore the Bishop-General's preposterous claims; recognize the National Government's exclusive right to enter and occupy any part of Kentucky's soil, and declare that Kentucky's honor will not permit her to make any concessions, compromises or guarantees to the Confederate forces as long as one hostile foot presses her soil. I expect to see the Huston bill pass the Senate by 25 to 9, and the House by 68 to 26—the Governor's veto of it, and, thereupon, his arrest and impeachment. JOHN B. HUSTON is another ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. ROBERT MALLORY is stumping this District, and, of course, finds it all right. Let him and his colleague stump the other District. The Seventh District heartily indorses his course in Congress and his speeches now. His constituents accord and resolve with him that, without provocation, a Southern Confederate army has invaded Kentucky's soil, and has only been prevented from occupying a large portion of her territory by the vigorous action of Gen. GRANT, of the National army; that it is the design of the Confederate authorities to advance their forces until they have overrun the State, and subjugated her citizens; and that the Kentucky Legislature ought, without delay, to adopt the most vigorous and rigorous measures for expelling the invaders.

PONTIAC.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

TWO REBEL CAMPS BROKEN UP.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 20.

The Cumberland papers say that Capt. KIDD'S Cavalry, from New Creek, and a company of infantry from Fort Pendleton, made a descent upon a rebel camp at Petersburgh, Hardy County, Va., on the 12th instant. One shot from a twelve-pounder scattered the rebels like chaff. Several were killed and wounded, and a number taken prisoners. The camp and all its equipage was taken and destroyed; also a large quantity of corn, guns, uniforms, &c.

The same day Col. ZEIGLER attacked some 250 rebels, while drilling near Barboursville. The rebels fled at the first fire. Their leader and two others were made prisoners. Several were killed and wounded.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—TROOPS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY—AN ESCAPE—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

Of the four hundred and fifty invalid soldiers under medical treatment in the two Government hospitals in this city, but four or five are cases of a dangerous character. About seventy-five of the number are upon the discharge list, and will be forwarded to their respective regiments to-morrow. Much praise is due the ladies residing in the vicinity of the hospitals for the interest they continually exercise in ministering to the wants and comforts of the invalids. Soothing luxuries and kind and cheering words are daily bestowed upon the sufferers, and many kind offices, which only a sister's or mother's hand can discharge, are compassionately volunteered by the wives and daughters of many of our prominent families.

The proof of complicity between certain members of the Legislature, who have been arrested, and the movements of Gen. JOHNSTON'S rebel forces toward the upper frontier of the State, is strong and unmistakable. Letters have been intercepted, and are now in the hands of the Government, written by parties in Virginia to these members respecting the contemplated crossing of JOHNSTON into Maryland, and the occupation of Frederick by Confederate troops. Upon the person of one of the Frederick delegates was found one of these treasonable letters.

The thirty thousand copies of Mr. WALLIS' report, which were seized, were taken to the camp of the Wisconsin regiment, where a bonfire was made of them. The printing of the reports cost the State $12,000, and they were to have been distributed by the members at this session.

The military arrivals in this city yesterday were as follows: Col. ROSA'S Regiment, from New-York; the Twenty-seventh Indiana, numbering 1,006 men; Sixth Connecticut, numbering 1,014 muskets; and seven car-loads of horses and baggage, and one company of Col. BERDAN'S Sharpshooters—making 16,380 men who have passed through Baltimore on their way to Washington since last Sunday morning. While I write troops are passing by towards the Camden Station of the Washington road, from Pennsylvania.

An important rebel officer has been allowed to slip through the hands of the Government, although he has for several weeks been quietly resting at his homestead in Talbot County, on the Eastern Shore. Some weeks since, in one of my letters, I mentioned the return of a Mr. BUCHANNON, of Easton, to his estate, in the eastern portion of the State, from a protracted absence in Virginia. He resigned a captaincy in the regular United States Army immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter. Soon after he desired to be reinstated but was denied by Government, when he immediately took his departure for Virginia. About four weeks ago he returned and has been very silent and reserved upon topics touching his absence, but a statement in a Southern paper which found its way to him, precipitated his departure for Virginia again a few days since. It now appears that he is in command of the rebel fortifications at the mouth of the James River, and it is thought his presence in Maryland has had much to do do with augmenting the secession feeling in that portion of the State where he lived, and that many of the contraband goods which have stealthily found their way across the Potomac have been carried to these forts.

ARGUS.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

THE ABANDONMENT OF FORTS—THE REBELS TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION OF THE TERRITORY.

Under date of Barclay's Fort, N. M., Aug. 24, Mr. S. B. WATROUS writes to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"The report of the abandonment of Fort Craig has proved to be false; on the contrary, that post is considered strong enough to resist an attack successfully. The Federal troops captured at Fort Fillmore, having taken the required oath, have been liberated, and are now on their way to Fort Union. The intrenchments at the latter post are nearly completed, and no fears are entertained in case of an attack.

Fort Staunton is said to be occupied by Texan troops, but as the post was partly burnt and the military stores destroyed previous to its evacuation, it will be a valueless acquisition to the rebels.

I conversed with a very intelligent Mexican a few days since, who had just arrived from the Mesilla, and he informed me that the Mexican population in that region were almost to a man in favor of the Union, and that secession sentiment was confined (as it is here) to a few rabid politicians. He said they were ready to fight for the Union, but that when they saw Fort Bliss with its contents surrendered to Texas, and Fort Fillmore evacuated and burnt without an effort to defend it even against such inferior numbers, they lost all confidence in the National troops, and considered resistance hopeless. The quiet occupation of Fort Staunton by the Texan troops is not calculated to increase their confidence in the power of the National Government to give protection to its citizens. In New-Mexico, distrust of the loyalty of our National officers is the greatest cause for fear, as sudden conversions are viewed with suspicion."

A proclamation, of which the following are the essential parts, has just been issued:

To the People of the Territory of Arizona.

I, JOHN R. BAYLOR, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of the said Territory in the name and on behalf of the Confederate States of America.

The social and political condition of Arizona being little short of general anarchy, and the people being literally destitute of law, order and protection, the said Territory, from the date hereof, is hereby declared temporarily organized as a military government, until such time as Congress may otherwise provide.

For all the purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of the recent Territory of New-Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude.

All offices, both civil and military, heretofore existing in this Territory, either under the laws of the late United States or the Territory of New-Mexico, are hereby declared vacant, and from the date hereof shall forever cease to exist.

That the people of this Territory may enjoy the full benefits of law, order and protection, and as far as possible, the blessings and advantages of a free Government, it is hereby decreed that the laws and enactments existing in this Territory prior to the date of this proclamation, and consistent with the constitution and laws of the Confederate States of America, and the provisions of this decree, shall continue in force and effect, without interruption, until such time as the Confederate Congress may otherwise provide.

The said Territory of Arizona, from the date hereof, is hereby declared temporarily organized under a military Government, until such times as Congress shall otherwise provide.

The said Government shall be divided into two separate and distinct departments, to wit: the Executive and Judicial.

The Executive authority of this Territory shall be vested in the commander of the Confederate Army in Arizona.

The Judicial power of this Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, two District Courts, two Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace, together with such municipal and other inferior Courts as the wants of the people from time to time require.

* * * * * * *

The City of Mesilla is hereby designated as the seat of Government of this Territory.

LARGE SEIZURE OF BRANDY.

The Collector has made very large seizures of brandy, which was originally shipped from Bordeaux, in July and August last, to New-Orleans and other rebel ports before the blockade was declared. On arriving at the mouth of the Mississippi they were ordered away, and coming to New-York, sought to enter their cargoes. Mr. HOFFMAN informed the applicants that they would have to produce consular certificates, showing that the goods were not the property of parties residing in rebel States. The cargoes were thus delayed and stored in the bonded warehouse. Meantime, information has been received which shows the property to have been liable to seizure, on the grounds suspected by the Deputy Collector. If proof is made that the property belongs to French citizens, it will be released. This has been done in two instances. One vessel, the *David*, has gone to Philadelphia, where she will no doubt be looked after.

The schooner *Kensington*, lying in Gowanus Creek, Brooklyn, was seized yesterday. She is registered in the name of F. TORRANS, Charleston, S. C., and is partly owned in Havana, Cuba.

The British brig *Hannah Estis*, seized Thursday at Elizabethport; without papers, arrived here Aug. 6 with a large and valuable cargo from Havana. She discharged her cargo, and left this port without clearing at the Custom-house. When seized, she had in a cargo of flour and provisions. She is in possession of the United States Marshal of New-Jersey, who seized her.

MORE SLAVE-TRADERS ARRESTED.

Capt. EDWARD BOOTH, of the bark *Buckeye*, which left this port in May, 1860, for the coast of Africa, and subsequently landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Cuba, was arrested, yesterday, by United States Marshal MURRAY, and committed to the Toombs to await an examination, which will take place at 11 o'clock this morning. He was taken into custody just as he was about starting home in a boat for Greenport, L. I. He had made an engagement to go out as Captain of the bark *Augusta*, recently condemned as a Slave-trading craft. Two seamen, who lately arrived on the United States ship *Sumter*, from the coast of Africa, and who formerly served on board the slavers *Nightingale* and *Wm. R. Kibby* were also arrested yesterday as witnesses, and committed to the house of Detention.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 19,
Via BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 20.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

LOCAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SHEPARD RIFLES.

Hon. F. A. CONCKLING and Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will make addresses this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at Palace Garden, when colors will be presented to this regiment. The public are invited.

DEPARTURE OF THREE MORE REGIMENTS.

By orders issued yesterday from head-quarters, the Buffalo Regiment, Col. BIDWELL, which has been quartered at the Park Barracks for the last few days, and the Elmira Regiment, Col. STUART, now encamped at the Battery, will leave for the seat of war to-day. At a late hour last night, the Albany Regiment, Col. VINTON, was preparing to depart for Washington; ere this, we presume, it is underway for the seat of war.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Yesterday, a number more of the Zouaves slipped quietly on board the transport that was waiting to convey them to Amboy, *en route* for Washington. The most unruly of the regiment tried to intimidate them from embarking, but it was of no avail. Those that are on board are the most orderly and tractable. The following order has been issued respecting recruiting:

HEAD-QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 8.—Capt. WILDEY will remain in New-York, open an office at the Essex House, and send such men as may desire to join the regiment to Fortress Monroe. He will obtain transportation by applying to Col. TOMPKINS, No. 6 State-street.

CHARLES M. K. LOESER,
Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry, Commanding Eleventh Regiment N. Y. V.

Mr. JOHN A. CREIGER, late Lieutenant-Colonel First Regiment Fire Zouaves, was not present on Thursday during the disgraceful proceedings that took place on the Battery, as was published.

POSTSCRIPT---Three O'Clock, A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
170 Miles West of FORT KEARNEY,
Friday, Sept. 20.

The Pony Express, from San Francisco, with dates to the 11th inst., passed here to-night, with the following news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Arrived, 8th, ship *Panama*, Liverpool; 11th, ship *Sardinian*, 44 days from Hong Kong.

Sailed—7th, bark *Constanti*, for Sidney, carrying 1,200 sacks salt, copper ore, and 1,000 bales wool; 8th, steamer *Wyoming*, on a cruise; schooner *Storm Cloud*, Valparaiso; 9th, bark *Benefactor*, for Hong Kong, carrying flour, wheat, 1,000 flasks quicksilver, and $592,000 in treasure, one of the most valuable Chinese cargoes ever shipped hence; 10th, ship *Asa Eldridge*, Melbourne, cargo, 2,500 sacks wheat, 13,000 bushels oats, 500 sacks flour; 11th, ship *Achilles*, Sidney, with wheat, barley, and oats.

Steamer *Orizaba* sailed this morning for Panama, with 150 passengers and $1,090,000 in treasure; $924,000 for New-York, and $158,000 for England. The heaviest shippers were:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$321,000	Seligman..........	$63,000
Sather & Church....	111,000	Abel Guy..........	51,000
Alsop & Co.........	100,000	Sachs & Co........	49,000
B. Davidson.........	96,000	Strauss Bros.......	35,000
Parrott............	80,000	Dewitt Kettle & Co...	35,000
Donahue & Ralston..	77,000	Reynolds..........	30,000

The following are the names of the *Orizaba's* cabin passengers:

Mr. F. M. Adams, Col. Swords, U. S. A., and wife; Capt. J. G. Parke, U.S.A; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Foster, A. A. Judge, A. Lynn, J. S. Harris, Boundary Surveyor; J. King, Dr. J. V. Wordman, Dr. A. Henry Checker, R. N. Rutherford, wife and child; A. W. Rose and wife, H. Smith, Mrs. A. M. Frescott, Alfred Miles, wife and child, D. J. Buckman, A. W. Cragg, U. S. N.; L. A. Moore, U. S. A., and wife; C. Hone, W. Edwards; J. A. Snook; J. A. Clan and child; Mrs. H. Brown and children, Jos. Turner, A. Pratt, David Wooster, Charles Sprangle, Francis Corwin, E. D. Campbell, A. Wilson, United States Navy; L. Krick, John Fleming, G. W. Cogswell, Joseph Girard and son, L. Loy, Miss Rosa, Ben. F. Jacobs, Y. C. Harrington, L. Gorman, N. M. Linn and child

LAW REPORTS.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Slaver-Bark Augusta Condemned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 20.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. The bark Augusta, her tackle, &c.

OPINION.

SHIPMAN, J.—This libel is founded on the second section of the act of March 2, 1794, and on the act of April 20, 1818, and charges that the bark in question was fitted out at Greenport, L. I., with the intent to employ her in the Slave-trade.

A claim and answer has been filed by Jacob A. Appley, alleging that the vessel is owned by him, and that she was fitted by him and Appleton Oaksmith, his agent, for a whaling voyage, and that there was no intent to employ her in the Slave-trade, nor in any unlawful enterprise whatever.

The vessel was purchased by Appley about the 1st of June last, and was seized on the 23d of the same month.

The simple question that arises on the pleadings and proofs is, whether the *Augusta* was fitted out with the intent to employ her in the Slave-trade?

The answer denies the allegations of the libel charging the illegal intent, and avers that the intent was an innocent one, to wit, to employ the vessel in a whaling voyage, and that she was fitted for that purpose.

I will condense the several general claims urged by the libelants, under separate heads, and examine them severally, together with the considerations urged in reply by the respondent.

It is insisted by the Government that it appears from the evidence:

I. That the outfit of this vessel was made from a port at which the whaling business had been abandoned several years before.

II. That she is a much larger and more expensive vessel than is ever used on a short voyage like the one for which the claimant says he fitted her.

III. That her outfit and provisions were admitted by Oaksmith at the time of the seizure to be nearly complete, except a few small or cabin stores; and the libelants insist that this outfit and the provisions and water were entirely inadequate for such a whaling voyage.

IV. That no inequate preparations had been made for shipping such experienced officers and crew as were indispensably necessary, and as would have been made, had such a voyage been contemplated.

V. That the comparatively low price of oil, and the general declension of the whaling business to a point where it has ceased to be generally remunerative, is inconsistent with the claim that she was designed for that business.

VI. That her outfit and provisions indicate that she was intended for the Slave-trade.

I. With regard to the first of these claims, I do not think it entitled to much weight. It is true that it appears from the evidence that the whaling business, which was formerly prosecuted with success from Greenport, has been for several years entirely given up. But there is nothing in the place, as to harbor or facilities for outfit, that I can discover in the evidence, which renders it at all difficult to fit a vessel at that port for the business of whaling. It is not very far from several other whaling ports, where officers and crews of experience in the business could be found, if desired.

II. The second claim is that the vessel is entirely too large and expensive for the voyage for which the claimant insists he intended her. On this point several highly respectable witnesses have testified that the *Augusta* was a much larger vessel than it is usual to fit for so short a time as fifteen months, the period for which the claimant says he fitted her. These witnesses are thoroughly acquainted with the business, and speak from long experience. And it is quite obvious that no man would think of sending a large vessel on a voyage which could be as well, and perhaps better, performed by a small one, thereby increasing the number of men, the expenses of the outfit, and the whole cost of the voyage; unless, indeed, he had the vessel on his hands, and had no other employment for her. He certainly would not do this in a business which is so liable to losses as that of whaling now is, where the risks, and even probabilities, of a losing voyage are already too great, without loading the enterprise with unnecessary expense in advance. The witnesses already referred to testify that these short voyages are prosecuted by a very much smaller class of vessels, and, of course, are fitted at a much less expense, and with a smaller crew, who are to receive wages and share in the fruits of the voyage. The claimant did not own this vessel, and, therefore, employ her in this unpromising business in order to keep her from lying idle, but he went into the market and bought her, paying cash for her. It is true that vessels were cheap at the time, owing to the depression of commerce, but it has not been shown that large vessels were cheaper than small ones; nor, if cheaper, that they are enough so to justify their employment at greater expense in a business where smaller ones would answer just as well.

There were several witnesses who testified on behalf of the claimant, who had some experience in the whaling business, and I now recollect no one pretending that this vessel was of such a size that they should have purchased her for such a voyage, unless it be Mr. Wells, who stated that if he was going to fit the *Augusta* he should fit her for a short voyage of fifteen or eighteen months, and for this he gave no reasons.

III. We next come to a much more important point, that relating to the outfit of this vessel, including her provisions. The libelants insist that the outfit and provisions of the *Augusta* were substantially complete when she was seized, and they rely mainly as to this point, upon the alleged admission of Oaksmith, the agent of the claimant, that such was the fact. This admission of Oaksmith is said to have been made on board of the vessel the day after her seizure. Dr. Skinner, the Surveyor of the Port of Greenport, his son, E. D. Skinner, and Horton, the Deputy Marshal, all testify that Oaksmith said that everything was on board except a few small or cabin stores. They recollect the conversation substantially alike, except that Horton says that Oaksmith added that the hatches were down for the voyage. To the direct testimony of these three witnesses is opposed the denial of Oaksmith, and it is no disparagement to him to say that the testimony of the two Skinners and Horton must prevail. And even Oaksmith, in his testimony, says that he might have stated that the vessel was nearly ready for sea, except *some whaling gear* and some cabin stores. But this does not alter the comparative weight of this part of the evidence for there is no evidence in the case which shows that there was any whaling gear worth mentioning purchased, or intended to be purchased, to be put on board, except a small quantity of tow line, which belonged to Mr. Floyd.

It might be said that this was a foolish admission for Oaksmith to make, and one manifestly against the interest of his principal, and uncalled for. But as it is pretty obvious from the whole case that nearly or quite all the articles which were specially adapted to whaling, which it was intended to take, were already purchased and on board; and as Horton asked the question whether she was loaded, it became necessary to answer it, and if the answer had been in the negative, it would not have excluded the inference that any deficiencies which existed in an illegal outfit were still to be supplied.

Assuming then the fact as proved, that the outfit of this vessel, so far as those articles which are specially appropriate for a whaler are concerned, was as complete as it was intended to be by the fitter, let us see if it was such an outfit as a whaler would require. Was it, in other words, a *bona fide* preparation for a whaling voyage, or was it a mere colorable preparation, intended to conceal the true purposes of the voyage?

On this branch of the case, I do not intend to go into minute details, but to name some of the important articles in which she was deficient for a voyage of the character mentioned. She was materially wanting in tow-lines, whale-irons, iron poles, knives, [illegible], hoop-iron, and grindstones. She was also greatly deficient in flour, molasses, and vinegar, and considerably in the quantity of beef and pork.

There is one very extraordinary fact in regard to the beef. Several barrels of it were good and sweet, and suitable for the crew to eat; but the greater portion of it was more or less tainted. An explanation of this fact was attempted, but was wholly unsatisfactory to my mind. Mr. Oaksmith's account of it is, that in purchasing provisions he came across a very fine lot of clear beef that had been intended for the Navy, in good condition, but requiring repacking, and that it was understood that Capt. Case was to repack it at sea. Oaksmith says that he was not disappointed when it was found spoiled, after the time that had elapsed since the seizure, the beef not having been repacked. But why did he not communicate the fact that this large quantity of beef required immediate care to preserve it, so that the officers of the law who had the vessel in charge could have had it repacked, and thus have prevented the loss? Here were 47 barrels of beef that, according to his statement, could have been saved had he stated its condition to the Marshal or to any one in charge of the vessel after the seizure. And why is this extraordinary explanation left without any support except the testimony of Mr. Oaksmith, when, if it were true, the most abundant confirmation could be had? Where are the parties of whom this beef is purchased? Why are not they called to prove its quality? This meat, when first examined after the seizure, was found to be injured, and, in the absence of any better explanation than has been given thus far, I shall hold that it was in that condition when shipped. This being the case, this vessel was in no condition to go on a long voyage of 15 months, nor even six months.

And taking her beef and pork together, it was deficient in quantity, assuming it all to be good. The effect of this was attempted to be obviated by the claimant, by proof that this deficiency could be supplied at reasonable rates in foreign ports; but this attempt wholly failed. It was proved conclusively to my mind that no one would send a whaleship to sea short of provisions, upon the idea of supplying the deficiency in foreign ports, where they are higher than at home.

There are other deficiencies in the outfit of this vessel that are to my mind inconsistent with the idea that she was bound on a long voyage, but many of which could be well dispensed with if her voyage was to be a short one.

True, it was said on the trial by Oaksmith that these were some things [illegible] and in the store that were to have been put on board. But no list of these has been given, nor the merchant of whom they were purchased has been produced to prove such purchase. A general statement that there were many articles in packages in the loft of the store in Greenport, that were to supply the glaring deficiencies of this outfit, without particularizing the articles, or showing when, where and of whom they were purchased, is altogether too vague to be entitled to material weight.

IV. The fourth claim of the libelants that no proper steps had been taken to engage that portion of the officers and crew which must have been taken from experienced whalemen, is entitled to consideration.

Capt. Case says that he had engaged his mate, Mr. John Firman. The latter is not here to testify, having, it is said, shipped on another vessel since the seizure of the *Augusta*. Capt. Case says he asked him if he would go mate of the *Augusta*, and he said he would, but at what day, or upon what terms, does not appear. It is in proof that another mate, three boat-steerers, and several experienced seamen, who had served on board of whalers, would be necessary for the voyage, not one of whom was engaged. Capt. Case testifies that a boat-steerer came and applied for a berth, and was told that some inquiries would have to be made as to his competency. None were ever made. A second mate and some experienced whalemen also applied, but none were engaged, and no inquiries made about the competency of those who had applied. No inquiries appear to have been made as to where they could be found if wanted. The vessel was seized the 23d of June, and Capt. Case testifies that he expected to get away the 5th to the 8th of July. About two weeks only remained before the time of sailing, and no inquiries made even for an officer, or for experienced whalemen, and not even a first mate definitely engaged. I think this entirely inconsistent with the idea that this was intended as a *bona fide* whaling voyage. It is quite consistent with the idea that her officers and men were to consist, not of our honest whalemen, but of those desperate adventurers and reckless sailors who infest our large seaports, and who are too ready to embark in that inhuman traffic which the Courts and navies of most of the civilized world have as yet in vain striven to suppress.

V. It appears in proof, that from the present price of oil, the scarcity of whales, and the losses that are constantly accruing in the business, it is fast being abandoned. This branch of our fisheries, so full of peril and hardships to the mariner engaged in it, and once so lucrative to those who supplied the capital, must probably very soon be discontinued altogether. The one-season voyages—voyages very much like that which the *Augusta* was alleged to be fitting for, are almost, or quite entirely discontinued by vessels of any considerable size. Capt. CASE, who has followed whaling till within three years past, says that the last one-season voyage he made was in 1838.

But where the whaling business is continued at all, it is generally by those who have the ships on hand, and not by those who build or buy them for that purpose. And it would be very extraordinary for this claimant, who lives at Southold, in the vicinity of Greenport and Sag Harbor, old whaling ports—in the former of which he has witnessed the total extinction of the business, and in the latter its rapid decay—to undertake to purchase ships, and embark in so expensive and yet so precarious an enterprise. There are, in the most successful voyages, no such opulent returns as to compensate for the hazard, and the almost certainty of failure to which the business is exposed. Both Appley and Oaksmith were unacquainted with the details of this business, which, in its depressed condition, if to be pursued at all, should be superintended with that rigid economy and thorough appreciation of its conditions and necessities, that experience alone could give. It is true that it appears that one or two men were consulted in regard to the outfit, but it was a mere consultation as to what would be needed. There was no such thorough preparation touching the outfit or provisioning of this vessel as the nature of the alleged enterprise demanded, either as to the quality or quantity which she would need. Capt. Chase's attention to her, according to his own statement, seems to have been of the most indifferent character, and wholly unlike what might have been expected from the excellent reputation he bore as a good whaleman, knowing as he did the inexperience of both Oaksmith and Appley.

But there is another consideration which must have operated as a heavy discouragement against embarking just at this time in this already greatly depressed business; and although it was not noticed on the hearing, yet as it is a fact of which the Court is judicially cognizant, I cannot pass it over—and that is, the danger of capture by so-called privateers. The claimant alleges the voyage was to be in the Atlantic—the only ocean infested by these depredators. It might be replied that a valuable slave-cargo would be equally or more liable to capture by the same cruisers. But it may be well doubted whether these cruisers would capture a slave-cargo at the present time. There must be little or no sale in the Southern ports for this kind of "property" in the present condition of things there, and the captors would not be permitted to sell the prize to Cuba. There would be very little danger, therefore, that such a cargo would be molested in that quarter.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, upon these branches of the case which I have already examined, that the *Augusta* was not fitted for a whaler, but that what was done ostensibly for that purpose was merely colorable, and to conceal the real enterprise contemplated.

What was that enterprise? That it was a guilty one there can be no doubt, assuming the concealment to have been proved. But was it the particular guilty intent charged in the libel? The answer to this question involves our sixth and last topic of consideration.

It is quite obvious that this vessel was well adapted, as to size and construction, to carry a slave cargo. She had two permanent decks, which dispensed with the necessity of a temporary slave-deck.

The large try-works were admirably fitted for cooking the slaves' food, and were ample in size for the necessities of a large number of negroes.

She was evidently provisioned, so far as the wants of the crew were concerned, for a short voyage, for her sweet provisions would only answer for such a voyage. Yet she had twenty cords of wood, which would not be needed for a short voyage, except upon the idea that she was going into high, cold latitudes, which is not pretended, or that she was intended to have a large number of persons on board to cook for.

She had eight barrels of salt, which would be needed in cooking the farinaceous food necessary for such a cargo, but which was utterly uncalled for on board a whaler, except upon the notion that the beef, as suggested by Oaksmith, was to be repacked at sea. This witness says that this was what it was intended for; but I have already disposed of that claim, and it is in proof that thirty pounds would have been sufficient fyr a whaling voyage of fifteen moeths.

The *Augusta* also had an access of rice, corn, meal and beans, even for a whaling voyage. This excess, it is true, was not very large for such a voyage: but if the voyage was to be a short one, and I find it was intended to be, then the excess would be larger. There were between 13,000 and 14,000 pounds of bread, which was no more than could be needed for the whaling voyage, but for a short one was greatly in excess. So the beef, beside being unfit for sailors, was in quantity greatly in excess for a short voyage with only a crew. Now it is a most extraordinary coincidence that the articles that are in excess are all well adapted for slave consumption, unless it be the injured meat; and as the present evidence stands on that point, I infer that that was intended for their use also.

The vessel also had an immense supply of fresh water in casks. A portion of this was in casks that once had oil in them, but it seemed to be generally conceded on the hearing, and was so stated by some of the witnesses for the respondent, that the fact that these casks had once oil in them, would only injure the flavor, but not the salubrity of the water. On this point the counsel for the respondent insists that the water would have a very disagreeable and repulsive taste, and that the Court ought not to assume that even Slave-traders are destitute of all humanity, and that they would provide water of this character for the slaves to drink. But, unfortunately, the well-known history of this traffic discloses very few humane features. Language failed to furnish an adequate description of its enormities when it was legalized by Christian nations, and pursued in open day, and by common consent that inadequate description was long since condensed into the single phrase, "Horrors of the Middle Passage." Now, that it is carried on under the ban of nations, its vessels stealing forth from our forts in disguise, and running the gauntlet of navies, those employed in it under fear of being seized and tried as pirates, it can hardly be expected to have become more humane.

This immense quantity of water was necessary only for the transportation of such a crew or cargo as would require it for consumption; and if I am right in the conclusion that this was not a whaling voyage, but was to be a comparatively short one, and for a different object, then to what kind of a voyage does this outfit point? Concealment implies guilt, and what other guilty traffic demanded such an outfit?

It might be claimed that the quantity of provisions was not adequate to feed a slave cargo, and this is probably true so far as many of the articles are concerned. But all the *heavy* articles were on board—the water, the beef and pork, boilers for cooking and wood, and a considerable quantity of rice, beans, corn meal, and a large quantity of bread. All that would be necessary to complete the outfit of slave food could have been done in a very brief time. I think the fitment in this particular sufficient to clearly indicate, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, the real object of this voyage.

My opinion, therefore, is that this vessel was fitted out by the claimant with intent to employ her in the Slave-trade. I have carefully examined the evidence in the case, and on a review of the whole of it, no reasonable doubt rests on my mind that such was the intent with which she was fitted.

She must, therefore, with her tackle and lading be declared forfeited to the United States and a decree of condemnation be accordingly entered.

C. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney, and Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant for the Government; Benjamin F. Sawyer for the owners of the bark.

Legal Effect of the Words "To Arrive" in Contracts for the Sale of Goods on Arrival.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Alfred Havermeyer et al. vs. John A. Cunningham, et al.—This was an action to recover damages for the non-performance of an alleged contract of sale for the transfer of a large quantity of sugar. The case is of some interest, commercially, as it turns upon the question whether or not contracts for the sale of goods or merchandise "to arrive," pass any property in the goods so named, and the further question whether the words "to arrive" amount to a stipulation on the part of the party vending, or contracting to vend, that they shall arrive,—whether they are words of *express warranty*.

In this instance, the defendants, it is alleged, employed certain brokers of this City to negotiate the sale of a cargo of sugar which was expected to arrive at this port "on or before Aug. 1, 1856." The plaintiffs entered into a contract to purchase such sugar at 6¾ cents per pound. The sugar did not, however, arrive until the 26th of the month, at which time the defendants refused to deliver it in accordance with the contract for delivery on or before the first of the month.

The plaintiffs brought this action to compel the delivery, or to recover damages sustained by reason of the defendants' refusal so to do. They allege that the sugar was worth, on the 1st of August, 1856, 8¾ cents per pound, and claim, as damages, the difference between that price and the 6¾c. per pound agreed upon.

The defence was, that the sugar did not arrive because of disaster at sea, and that its non-arrival relieved the defendants from all liability on the contract set up in the complaint. They assert that when it was ascertained that the sugar would not arrive, the brokers in question applied to them for an extension of the time on the contract, which was refused. They also allege that in June they offered to sell the sugar to plaintiffs, in case of its arrival after the day fixed, at 8¼ cents per pound, and assert that the plaintiffs, although declining to give that price, offered 8 cents per pound in that contingency.

Upon the trial, the case resulted in favor of the plaintiffs, the Court directing that the appeal be heard in the first instance at General Term.

The appeal now came on to be heard, the appellant's counsel contending that a contract to sell upon the arrival of goods passed no property, and that the words "to arrive" did not bind the party contracting to sell to cause the goods to be delivered on the date fixed, nor could such words be construed into a stipulation that the goods *should* arrive.

The case was argued and the decision reserved.

Daniel Lord for appellant; Chas. O'Conor for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Sarah J. Vanderpoel, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday to assault and battery, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Catharine Williams and Louis Minot, jointly indicted for picking pockets, were tried and convicted, and will be sentenced hereafter. Adjourned to Monday morning.

Surrogate's Court.

WILL ADMITTED.

The will of Jacob Ames was duly admitted to probate. Nothing therein contained of any public importance. The testator, after devising to his widow $60,000 in lieu of dower, leaves his property divided into five equal shares, going to his children.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON J.—*Lydig vs. Lowenstein*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

The Fifty Million Loan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your statement published yesterday, every patriot in the country must have been gratified to see the "people" stepping forward to take a portion of the 7.30 per cent. loan.

Supposing the population of the patriotic State to be twenty millions, (I believe it is twenty-two,) the fifty million loan is only two-and-a-half dollars per head. Should every one who has fifty dollars to spare for a month, take this amount, it will be the portion of twenty persons. When he receives the certificate of stock, if he should be in want of the money, it can be sold without loss. As an investment, it is as safe as any Savings Bank in the country; pays forty per cent. more interest, and can always be cashed when the money is wanted for other purposes.

The moral effect at home, as well as abroad, to have this loan taken up by individuals among us and scattered throughout the whole people, is incalculable; and it will give us a strength greater than ever, notwithstanding a few of the rotten sticks have been drawn out of our bundle.

By a regular course of economy I had accumulated fifteen hundred dollars in the Savings Bank. I have drawn it all out and invested it in this stock. It is the portion, according to the above statement, of *six hundred persons*. Let others do likewise, according to their means, and we can snap our fingers in the face of all the ROTHSCHILDS in Europe.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 16, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 20, 1861.

$32,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	90⅛	5	Metropolitan Bank	87½
1,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Coup	90⅝	20	do	85½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87½	10	Penn. Coal Co	76
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	80¾	5	Pacific M. S. Co	83
25,000	do	80½	200	do	82¾
23,000	Trea. 12 ℘c. Notes	101	100	do	82¾
12,000	Treas. 6 ℘c. 2 Year	98⅜	100	N. Y. Central R	73¾
1,000	Ill. Canal Bs, 1860	80	200	do s10	73½
1,000	Ill. Ster'g. Bds.	80	100	do s16	73½
600	Ind. State 5s	79	450	do	73¾
1,000	Va. State 6s	52	300	do s5	73¾
5,000	do s15	51½	65	Erie Railway	26
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	43	25	Hud. River R	34
15,000	Mo. State 6s	43¾	100	do s30	33¾
10,000	do	43½	9	Panama Railroad	110
2,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jos. R	47	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b30	69¼
1,000	E.R. 1st m. bs.	103	18	do	69
2,000	E.R. 4th m. bds.	70	50	do s3	69¼
4,000	N.Y.C. '76 con. b.	100½	50	do s10	69
1,000	Hud. Riv. s. f. b	96	50	do c	69⅛
1,000	M. C. 8 ℘c. 1st M. skg. fund con. bds.	98	50	Clev. & Toledo R	29⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	93	200	do	29⅜
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M	98	300	do	29¾
1,000	L. E.&W. 1st M.b.	66½	100	do b30	29⅜
2,000	LaC.&M.L.G.bds.	11	250	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	43¾
10	National Bank	89	100	do	44
10	Bank of Commerce	80	250	do	43⅞
10	Merchants Ex. B'k.	78	50	do s10	43¾
25	Corn Exchange Bk.	80	73	Mil.&P.DuChienR.	18
			16	New-Jersey R	112

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R'd	90½	50	Pacific M. S. Co	83
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	90½	25	do	83¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '62	95	215	N. Y. Cen. R	73½
2,000	Michigan 6s	81½	300	do	73⅜
1,000	Minn. St. 8 ℘c. Bs.	80	300	Clev. & Toledo R	29⅞
50	Erie Railway	26⅛	100	Chicago&RockIsl.R	43¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was disposed to yield ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. of yesterday's advance in prices, at the early Board, under various adverse but unauthorized rumors as to the ruling of Exchange, the prospects of the Money market, and the doubtful issue of the battle at Lexington, Mo., which appeared to be undetermined by the dispatches in the morning papers. These reports, however, failed to influence the demand for Government Stocks, which carried up prices ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. above the best sales of yesterday, including the Treasury 6 ℘ cents. of 1863, which sold at 98⅜ ℘ cent. The State 6 ℘ cents. of Missouri were sold down to 43½ ℘ cent., and Tennessees to 43 ℘ cent. On the Share list there was a reaction of 1½ ℘ cent. against Pacific Mail, which sold at 84@84½ yesterday afternoon, and at 82½@¾ this morning. New-York Central fell off to 73½@¼ ℘ cent., as against 73¾@⅞ at the close on Thursday, and a similar reaction occurred in most of the Western shares. But at the Second Board, the turn of prices was in the opposite direction, and nearly or quite the whole decline of the morning was recovered, without bringing forward sellers. Late in the forenoon it was found that both the Exchange and Money markets were, if anything, easier than yesterday, and that no probability of a further immediate advance in the former was discussed among the Bankers or Bill Brokers. The steamers sailing to-morrow are not deemed favorite opportunities for remitting to Europe, and it is possible that the Cunarder direct from this port on Wednesday next may elicit a larger demand for Exchange than the supply now making through the operations of the Corn Exchange. Merchant bills on England to-day have been done from 107¾ to 108¼ ℘ cent. The market for Money is again 5@6 ℘ cent. on demand loan, and 6@7 ℘ cent. for discounts. A line of very select 4@6 months' bills is reported outside of Bank at 6 ℘ cent. and a brokerage.

The Prince NAPOLEON paid a visit to Mr. CISCO of the Sub-Treasury Office, this afternoon, and was shown by that gentleman through the Government financial establishment of this City, with which he expressed himself both pleased and surprised. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by the Italian Minister at Washington.

Late in the afternoon the market for Stocks left off firm, as follows:

Central	73¾	Missouri	43¾
Erie	26⅛	Pacific	83¼
Galena	69¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	90⅜
Toledo	29⅞	Treasury Notes, 1863	98⅜
Illinois Central	65⅝	Tennessees	43
Rock Island	43¾	Michigan Guaranteed	31

The Bank shares again advanced to-day 2 ℘ cent. on Mechanics, 3 on Shoe and Leather, ½ on Corn Exchange, and [illegible] on Importers. The bids were lower for New-York and Continental:

New-York	88	Commerce	79½
Manhattan	112	American Exchange	79
Merchants'	[illegible]	Pacific	98
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
City	100	Shoe & Leather	85
Phoenix	85	Corn Exchange	80
Tradesmen's	93	Continental	65
Fulton	110	St. Nicholas	65
Butchers & Drovers	102	Marine	70
National	88	Importers & Traders	89
Merchants' Exchange	80	Park	88
State of New-York	78		

There is nothing new to remark upon in Railway Mortgages. The bidding is steady:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	83
N. Y. Cent. 6s, subsc'n.	89	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	61
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64.	101	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. ass. bds.	55
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100	N. Indiana firsts	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76.	100½	M.So.&N.Ind.S.F.7℘c.	75
Erie firsts, '68	103	Pac.R.7s,guar'd by Mo.	38½
Erie seconds, Ext. '64	99	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	93
Erie seconds, '79	99	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	53
Erie thirds, '83	93	T.H.&A. sec'ds, 8℘c.'70.	16
Erie fourths, '80	70	L. C. & Mil. L. G B's	11
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	Han. & St. Jo.	28
Hudson thirds, '75	79	Gal. & Chi. firsts	96
Hudson convert., '67	70	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	94	Chi. & R. Island firsts	93½
Harlem seconds, '64	90	L. E. & Wabash firsts	66½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	90	L. E. & Wabash sec's	30½
Mich. Cen. N.F. 8 ℘ c. '82	98	Del., L. & West. firsts	99½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	73½

The following is a statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$935130	$1,262,532	$853,501
Thrown on market	1,080,851	1,405,843	1,178,734
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	89,962,946	81,620,992	36,302,129
Thrown on market	90,060,937	82,007,419	35,154,240

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	187	$420,021	63	$29,855	716	$228,553
Mf. of Cot'n	540	95,082	49	16,168	272	55,296
Mf. of Silk	163	113,005	81	68,782	114	106,800
Mf. of Flax	442	47,333	18	7,402	240	52,537
Miscellan's	99	53,092	7	2,761	28	7,215
Total	2,431	$728,533	218	$124,968	1,370	$450,201
						728,533
Total marketed						$1,178,734

We take pleasure in announcing that the private banking agency for this City for receiving subscriptions for the 7.30 Treasury Notes, under the superintendence of Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, will be opened at No. 40 Exchange-place. Mr. KETCHUM's card, with full instructions, has been advertised, and under the facilities which he extends to subscribers, a liberal response should follow. Certified checks upon the Banks of the City, and current bank notes will be received. Where desired, the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO. will also forward the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and send them to any address free of charge.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports:

"The New-York trunk roads advance their freights from the West after this day. The amount of business offering is large, and there is every sound reason why the great roads of this State should be fairly paid for it. This advance is wholly inconsistent with the late rumors in Wall-street, put afloat no doubt for some stock-jobbing purpose, that the two New-York lines were cutting each other up in competition for business. A dispatch from the general Western Freight Agent of the New-York Central Railroad to the agents of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, in Cincinnati, announces that on and after the 20th inst. rates will be advanced from Lake Erie ports as follows: To New-York—Flour, 75c. ℘ bbl.: fourth class, 37½c. ℘ hundred. To Boston—Flour, 28c.; fourth class, 42½c. And to Albany, Troy and Schenectady—Flour, 70c.; fourth class, 35c. This is an advance of 2½c. a hundred, and 5c. on flour, from the present current rates from lake ports."

On the 27th of September Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at the Merchants' Exchange the following Stocks—assets of Illinois Banks in liquidation—by order of the Auditor of that State:

25 Virginia 6 ℘ cent., 1886, 1887 and 1888.
22 North Carolina 6 ℘ cent., 1886 and 1888.
18 Tennessee 6 ℘ cent., 1892 and 1898.
25 Missouri 6 ℘ cent., 1872, 1873 and 1875.

Another sale on the 1st October will comprise the following:

$31,000 Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. coupon bonds, 1898.
$33,000 Virginia 6 ℘ cent. coupon bonds, 1888.
$5,000 North Carolina 6 ℘ cent., 1886 and 1890.
$22,000 Missouri 6 ℘ cent. coupon bonds, 1876.
$1,000 Sterling bonds, 1863.
$24,750 Georgia 6 ℘ cent., 1863, 1870 and 1872.

The Toledo and Wabash Railway Company earnings in September were:

First week. 1861	$32.114 50
Second week, 1860	27,389 41
Increase in 1861	$4,725 00
Second week, 1861	$30,093 00
Second week, 1860	25,027 00
Increase in 1861	$5,065 10

There is increased firmness in Wheat and Corn, on the Corn Exchange, to-day, and the additional advance, together with a break in the Erie Canal, which is delaying receipts through that channel, is somewhat embarrassing the prompt execution of export orders.

The following was the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$453,399 00
Total Payments	816,509 26
Total Balance	15,913·901 87

Beverly Not Thrown Out.

An "Extra" atttached to one of the Bank Note Reporters, to-day, states that "the Beverly Bank is thrown out in Wall-street;" this Bank being classed with other New-Jersey Banks, said to have been discredited.

The Beverly Bank always has, still does, and will continue to redeem its notes in gold at par, on presentation at the Bank.

The notes likewise have been, and will continue to be, redeemed by the Atlantic Bank in New-York, for account of the Beverly Bank, in sealed packages of $500 and upwards, at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount. Also by SAMUEL HALLET & CO., redemption Agents of the Bank, at their office No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York, in whatever amounts presented, at the same rate.

P. LATIMER, Cashier.

BEVERLY BANK, BEVERLY, N. J., Sept. 20, 1861.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 75½; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 35⅜; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York, par@1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is without change. Sales of Pots and Pearls, at $5 25.

BEESWAX—Yellow is in light demand at 30c.@31c.

BONES—We have only to report sales of 25,000 lbs. Rio Grande Shin Bones, on private terms.

COTTON—The market is irregular and dull. We quote nominally at 21½c.@22c. for Middling Upland, and do. Gulf.

COFFEE—Rio is firm and in good demand; sales of 2,900 bags, at 14c.@15½c. The *Cora's* cargo, received to-day, was sold previously. Other kinds are also firm, and in fair request. Sales of 475 bags Laguayra, at 16½c.@17½c.; 200 Maracaibo, at 17½c.; 150 St. Domingo, at 14½c. Sales also of 200 mats Java, at 20c.

DYEWOODS—A good demand prevails for Logwood, but for other descriptions there is no inquiry. Sales of 80 tons Jamaica, on private terms.

FRUIT—There have been considerable transactions in Raisins, and the market is firm. Sales of 900 boxes, at $2 40 for Bunch and $2 50 for Layer; 100 kegs French Prunes, at 9½c.; 150 bbls. Currants, 600 bags Sicily Filberts, 3,000 boxes Bunch Raisins, 1,000 quarter boxes do., 600 kegs and 200 frails Seedless Raisins, on private terms. The market for Dried is quiet, but firm, at 5c. for Southern Apples, 5½c.@6½c. for Ohio and State do., 6½c.@7c. for Unpeeled Southern Peaches, and 9c.@13c. for Peeled do.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western Canal Flour is again better, and is quite active; the receipts of the low grades are limited; these are wanted for export. The advance is the most noticeable in the medium grades; these are in demand for the trade, and for shipment to the West Indies. The sales are 20,870 bbls., at $5@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5@$5 15 for rejected State; $5 40@$5 65 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 30@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 40@$5 55 for Fancy do.; $5 60@$5 61 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$6 25 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in active demand and is better, the supply light. Sales of 900 bbls., at $5 30@$6 50 for Extras. Southern Flour is firmer, more particularly the low grades; these are in good request. Sales of 1,700 bbls., at $5 40@$5 80 for mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 for the better grades. Rye Flour is better and in active demand. Sales of 870 bbls., at $2 50@$4, the latter for choice extras. Corn Meal is firmer. Sales of 500 bbls., at $2 80 for Jersey, and $3@$3 50 for Brandywine.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand; sales of 1,500 qtls. at $3 for Grand Bank, and $3 25 for St. George's do. The market for Mackerel is firmer and the demand good; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1; $5 25 for No. 2, and $4 for No. 3. Pickled Herring are in fair request; sales of [illegible] for old and new [illegible] made of 2,000 [illegible] at 26c. for Scaled and 14c. for No. 1.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is poorly supplied, and with a fair demand for, to complete cargoes, the market is unsettled, and the business confined to that to arrive. Prices are nominally 2c.@3c. higher. The sales are 31,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, $1 14@$1 17; 24,000 bushels Racine and Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 16½; 12,000 bushels Amber Iowa, to arrive, supposed $1 17; 9,300 bushels Red State, at $1 25@$1 27; 22,000 bushels Red Western, $1 25@$1 28; 6,000 bushels Amber Western, $1 28; 2,200 bushels White Ohio, $1 25@$1 32 for inferior to good; 7,700 bushels White Michigan and Indiana, $1 32@$1 35; 3,800 bushels Kentucky, at $1 20 for Winter, and $1 30@$1 40 for fair to choice. The bulk of the Spring Wheat was sold, to arrive, at prices within our quotations. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet. Oats are in fair request at 30c.@35c. for Western, and 35c.@35½c. for State. Rye is scarce. Sales of Western at 65c.@66c., and 71c. for River. Corn is scarce, and the market is unsettled, and for lots to arrive and in store prices are 2c.@2½c. higher, with some speculative demand. English shippers are out of the market. Sales of 170,000 bushels at 53c.@55c. for Eastern mixed; 55½c.@56c. for prime do. afloat; 58c.@58½c. for do., in store and to arrive, and 50c. for damaged mixed.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.

GUNNY CLOTH—The market is firm. Sales of 300 bales, at 10c., cash.

HEMP—We notice sales of 400 bales Manilla, at 4½c., less 4½ ℘ cent.

HAIR—Sales of 5,000 lbs. Rio Grande Mixed, on private terms.

HIDES—The market is dull—sales of 1,000 Orinoco on private terms.

IRON—The market for Pig is quiet. Small sales of Scotch at $21@$23; also 50 pkgs. Russia Sheet at 15½c., cash; 15 cases Belgian Charcoal at 8c., cash; 25 tons Staffordshire Rods at $60, six months.

LIME—Rockland is steady and in fair demand. Slaes of 1,000 bbls. Common at 60c. Lump is held at 80c.

LATH—The market is firm, but transactions are restricted, owing to the light receipts; sales of 350,000 Eastern at $1 15, 4 months.

LUMBER—The market for Eastern Spruce and Pine is inactive, and prices are nominal.

LEATHER—There is no change in either Hemlock or Oak, and both are quiet.

LEAD—Is quiet at $5 60@$5 65 for Spanish and Galena.

MOLASSES—Choice Porto Rico is scarce and wanted, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℘ gallon. All kinds are firm and in demand; sales of 200 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 29c., and 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 40c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull, and prices are nominal. The market for Spirits Turpentine is lower, but steady at the decline. Sales of 200 bbls. at $1 ℘ gallon. Common Resin is inactive at $4. We notice sales of 200 bbls. Strained at $4 25 ℘ 310 lbs., and 500 bbls. No. 1 at $4 75@$5 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is in retail request, at 59c.@60c. Crude Fish is firm, and in good demand. Sales of 900 bbls. Crude Whale, at 42c.@44c. Crude Sperm is held at $1 24@$1 26.

PROVISIONS—The Pork Market is again firmer, particularly Mess. The receipts are light; sales 400 barrels, at $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, the latter rate for Extra Heavy; $9 75@$10 for rumps and Prime, and $15 75 for Clear. Beef is rather better; Extra is not plenty; sales 270 barrels, at $10 25@$11 50 for Repacked Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for Extra. Bacon and Beef Hams are scarce. Lard is firm; sales 300 barrels, at 8½c.@9½c. Cut Meats are steady. Butter and Cheese are steady.

RICE—The market is buoyant, and a good demand prevails; sales of 575 tierces at 7c.@7½c.; a few choice at 7¾c.

SUGARS—Continue firm, and are in active demand; sales of 2,275 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 7½c.@8½c.; 180 hhds. Melado, at 2¾.; 67 boxes Havana, at 9⅞c.; and 3,000 bags Bahia, at 7¾c.

SPICES—The sales include 600 piculs Wild Cinnamon, on private terms, and 800 bags Pimento at 8c.

SEEDS—No. 2 Calcutta Linseed is better; sales of 5,000 bags, at $1 72½@$1 75 ℘ bushel.

SPELTER—Is in limited request; small sales, at 4½c., cash.

SOAP—Castile is quiet, but firm, at 12c., cash.

SEEDS—There is more doing for Timothy Seed, at $2@$2 20 ℘ bush. Clover Seed is quiet, at 8¼c.@8¾c. Rough Flax Seed is steady, at $1 10 ℘ bush.

TALLOW—The market is firm; sales of 40,000 lbs. Prime City, at 8⅝c., cash. Rough Fat is steady, at 6½c.

TEAS—The demand is moderate, and the market is firm; sales of 1,000 pkgs. Green and 2,000 pkgs. Black, on private terms.

TIN—Block is firmer. Sales of 100 slabs Malacca, at 26c. Banca is held at 28½c. Plates are more active; sales of 15,000 boxes, at 7½c., for I. C. Charcoal; 150 boxes, I. C. Coke, at $6 25, and 200 boxes, I. C. Charcoal, on private terms.

WOOL—The market is active and firm. The sales are 100,000 lbs. fine Domestic Fleeces at 40c.; 45,000 lbs. Pulled, at 37½c.@40c.; 40,000 lbs. Pulled, (no grade,) at 29c.; and 12,060 lbs. Malta, at 25c.

WHALEBONE—The market is firm. Sales of 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk and Arctic, on private terms.

WHALEFOOTS—Sales of 5,000 lbs. Bleached, at 6c.

WHISKEY—The market is steady, but quiet; sales of 350 barrels, at 19c.

FREIGHTS—Are dull and nominal. To Liverpool—7,000 bushels Wheat in ship's bags, at 10d.@10½d. To Havre—65,000 bushels Wheat at 23c.@24c., in shipper's bags, and 2,000 bbls. Flour at 75c.@80c. The charters include the British bark *Rechabite* with Wheat to Nantes, at 26c., in shipper's bags, and a Prussian bark with 18,000 bushels Wheat to Antwerp, at 14½d., in bulk.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 11
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 21
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Manchester* and *Hammonia* will close at the Post-office today, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

A supplementary mail by the *Hammonia* closes on Pier No. 21, at 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

CLOTHING.

A RARE CHANCE!
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS!
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN'S CLOTHING,
OF A BROKEN WHOLESALE BROADWAY HOUSE,
IS NOW BEING SOLD AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
AT
EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

Black Cloth Frock Coats as low as	$4 00
Black Cloth Pants as low as	2 00
Rich Silk Vests as low as	2 00
Cassimere Business Coats as low as	2 50
Cassimere Business Pants as low as	1 50
Cassimere Business Vests as low as	75

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR THE UNION.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED!!!

At a few hours' notice, some 45 gentlemen, residing in the XVIIIth Ward, met on Tuesday evening at Irving Hall, corner 15th-st., determined to give a vigorous support to the Government, and to sustain no man for office who does not possess character for integrity and capacity, and whose antecedents cannot bear the strictest scrutiny. All parties were fully and ably represented, and many were in attendance who had refrained for years from attending political meetings. Last night, men from every part of the Ward, and from all positions in life, assembled; perfect unanimity and courtesy prevailed, and each determined to use all honorable means to carry out and perform the duty of a loyal citizen.

An adjourned meeting was held at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 19, pursuant to the following call:

IRVING HALL, CORNER 15TH-ST. AND IRVING-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1861.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of effecting in the XVIIIth Ward, an organization of the friends of the Union State Ticket.

The meeting is called irrespective of past political preferences, in order to secure coöperation among the friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and with the further object of elevating, if possible, the present standard of qualification in respect to our local and legislative candidates for office.

Yours, respectfully,

Col. Richard French,
Jno. C. Montgomery,
Ed. Stephenson,
Wm. H. Anthon,
L. L. Platt,
J. Nathan,
H. W. Hubbell,
Samuel Churchill,
Philip Frankenheimer.
A. Hawley Heath,
Wm. Scott,
Wm. M. Evarts,
S. Baldwin,
H. A. Hurlburt,
Geo. F. Woodward, M. D.,
Henry Wilson,
Gideon [illegible]

WM. G. LAMBERT, Chairman.

D. HENNESSEY, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the friends of the Union State ticket, and with the further object of elevating the present standard of qualifications in respect to our local and legislative candidates for office.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee of ten to carry the above resolution into effect:

Richard French,
Royal Phelps,
E. H. Ludlum,
A. H. Heath,
Jonathan Nathan,
Henry A. Hurlburt,
William Scott,
Samuel Churchill,
Isaac L. Platt,
A. Wolcott.

On motion, the following gentlemen were duly elected permanent officers of the association:

President—WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
Vice-President—ROYAL PHELPS.
Recording Secretary—D. HENNESSY.
Corresponding Secretary—A. VAN DUZER.
Treasurer—JAMES KELLY.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at the headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.
WM. PATTERSON, }

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a special meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Building, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

AUG. F. DOW, President.

N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held in the hall No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, to elect delegates to the various Conventions named in said call. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. Previous to the election, the Association will hold a Special Session, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Inspectors of Election and receiving new members.

PHILIP KEELEY, President.

CORNELIUS DONELSON, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, at head-quarters, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d, 1861, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

WM. DUNNING, President.

WM. E. PABOR, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance with the orders of the Central Committee, an election for delegates to represent this Association in the various nominating conventions, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at Brown's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

M. B. BLAKE, President.

J. WILSON GREEN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for choosing delegates to the County, Judicial, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions, in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 245 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861. Polls open from 7 till 9 o'clock.

ALEX. McLEOD, President.

HENRY C. PARKE, } Secretaries.
S. A. YEOMANS, }

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association will be held at Kirchner's Hotel, corner 3d-av. and 19th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various nominating Conventions pursuant to the call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order.

GEO. OPDYKE, President.

J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Nominating Conventions, will be held at Landmann's, 69th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861, at 7 o'clock.

JOHN RYAN, President.

A. COOPER, } Secretaries.
S. W. VALENTINE, }

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861, at 7 o'clock, to elect, by ballot, delegates to the various Conventions. The polls will open at 7 P. M. and close at 9 P. M.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.

DAVID McADAM, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, the 20th Ward Republican Association will meet at Continental Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly Republican Conventions. The polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.

A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, hook fronts, 75c.; skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, buttons, ribbons, velvets and small wares, &c., &c., very cheap, all best quality. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXQUISITE READING.—THE LIBRARY OF LOVE, in three neat pocket volumes, (with steel engravings,) at 50 cents each, comprising "Ovid's Art of Love and amorous works entire." "Basia: The Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons," and Dryden's "Fables from Boccaccio and Chaucer." Sold separately.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; OR, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT. 12mo size, with 18 steel engravings, $1.

ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS, elegantly done into English, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, with portraits. $2 50. All the foregoing works are without omissions. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts. New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK GELDING, sound, kind, and without fault or blemish. This horse has long mane and tail, is a very superior walker and traveler, of good size, nine years old, thoroughly broke, of great endurance, a most superior saddle horse, a first-class family horse, or most desirable for a field officer. Inquire at No. 495 Broadway, or at the stable No. 163 Crosby-st., where the horse may be seen.

WANTED, 1,000 HORSES.—WANTED, 1,000 Artillery and Cavalry Horses, for which cash will be paid, at Nos. 122 and 126 East 24th-st.
JOHN CARPENTER.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

GENTLEMEN'S LINENS NEATLY REpaired or altered at very reasonable rates; those at hotels who are not in the way of getting such matters attended to, would do well to call at 52 4th-av., basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, NORTH Trinity Church, will preach in the new chapel, No. 600 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., a sermon appropriate to the approaching fast day, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will commence a course of Sunday night lectures on the *Book of Ecclesiastes and Acts; Biography of a Man of the World; or, "Solomon's Councils to the Young."* Sunday school at 3 P. M.

VETERANS OF 1812.—YOU ARE REQUESTED to meet at the foot of Roosevelt-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, 22d inst., to attend Divine worship, at the Gothic Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Williamsburgh, by invitation of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Botton.
N. B.—Ferriage and car fare free.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.

REV. CHAS. SPEAR AND MRS. CHAS. SPEAR, of Boston, will deliver addresses on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at Lamartine Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., at 3 o'clock. On SUNDAY EVENING lectures by Mr. and Mrs. Spear will be given at Bleecker-st. (Universalist) Church, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Reformation of the Prisoner and Incidents of Prison Life.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. W. ANDREWS, of the New-Jersey Conference, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Christian Laws of Debtor and Creditor.* Seats free; strangers and others are invited.

"GIDEON, THE CITIZEN SOLDIER," will be the subject of the third discourse of the series on the *Military Heroes of the Bible*, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the New Hall of the Mount Olivet Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for Morning—*Christ's Valedictory Prayer.* Evening—*The Happy and Honorable Position of the Christian.*

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject of the morning service, the third of a series of discourses, on Faith. Seats free. All are invited to come.

PROFESSOR MATTISON WILL PREACH in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Sanctification.* The evening discourse will be upon *Our National Perils and how they may be averted.* Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—OR, "THE YOUNG MAN IN DANGER."—Rev. F. W. GRAVES will deliver a discourse to young men upon the above-named topic TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, east and near 2d-av.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. C. B. SMITH Assistant Minister of Ascension Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The regular "Children's service" at 3 P. M. EVERY SUNDAY. Strangers and friends are cordially invited; 200 children will be happy to see new faces, and it will do them good.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL—18th-st., near 8th-av. Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. J. C. BROWN, Minister in charge. Seats free. Come and welcome.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!—His herald will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The End of the World, What it is and When—Present and Impending Events in the Light of Prophecy.* Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. W. H. MILBURN, (late Chaplain to Congress,) Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Morning and Evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Fulton-st. Daily Union Prayer Meeting, will be held in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on MONDAY next, 23d inst., from 12 M. to 1½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. DR. THOMSON, EDITOR OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL, will preach in the Second-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. N. L. RICE WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by Rev. JOHN SERVICE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN and drivers of the same, to renew their Licenses. Notice is hereby given that renewals of license to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, commencing on MONDAY, the 23d inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of the City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being checked by the Inspectors, must be presented to the First Marshal for renewal. No license will be renewed after the 31st day of October.
By the Mayor.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1861.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.
BEATTY & MITCHELL,
Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT,
No. 231 Washington-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 38 West 16th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 84 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 84 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL REmoved from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, REceive into their family six young ladies, as boarders, whose literary, social, and moral advantages, it is presumed are of a high order. Flushing, Long Island.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 5 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 23 West 40th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The Institute stages will convey pupils, residing at a distance from the school, to and from the Institute.

While the depression of business consequent upon the war continues, 20 per cent. discount will be made in the rates of tuition in the English department and the languages, when paid according to the conditions established by the Trustees.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS HAVENS
Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)
Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MME. A. COUTAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 279 5th-av.,
Corner of 31st-st.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1861.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL
French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,
Willard Parker, M. D.,
John Auchincloss,
Gurdon Burchard,
William Black,
Horace Holden,
Moses A. Hoppock,
Legrand Lockwood,
George Opdyke,
Daniel S. Schanck,
John C. Tucker.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND Boarding School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton, near 5th-av., reopened. Parents are invited to visit the school, now in operation, and satisfy themselves that by admitting only young boys under 14 years of age, the principal has obtained the so-much desired result of 50 boys speaking fluently three modern languages, and furnishing to the new scholars opportunity for constant practice.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 258 West 23d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. A punctual attendance of pupils is requested. A class of oil painting and Grecian art on Saturdays, taught by Mme. Cauchois. Particular attention given to the primary department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten; board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW-Rochelle, one hour from the City *via* New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., opens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a few private pupils for instruction in the Classics and Mathematics. The best references given. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 65 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL WILL open TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

RIVERS' NEW ACADEMY.—DANCING classes for beginners are now forming at C. H. RIVERS' Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Application may be made at any time, or send for a circular. C. H. RIVERS, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house, No. 402 4th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.; gas and water throughout, high-stoop and genteel neighborhood. Also, the three-story and basement dwelling-house, No. 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry, with gas and water throughout, and in a very pleasant neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to
WM. VENVILL,
No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—A FIVE-story brick building, with a fire-proof vault for printers' use. The building is well lighted, and was formerly occupied by A. Campbell, printing press manufacturer. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT BOYD, No. 535 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 83 WEST FORTY-fifth-st., brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements, will be let low to a good tenant; also, first floor corner of Mercer and 4th-st.; will be altered for a show-room and dwelling. Apply to McKENZIE & O'HARA, Plumbers, No. 305 4th-st.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class, three-story house, 25 feet front, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—HOUSE No. 54 Hicks-st., in complete order, and now occupied by the owner; has gas-fixtures and water; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or of J. B. ALLER, No. 53 Walker st. Rent, $400.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, basement houses Nos. 295 and 297½ West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, a very desirable situation, at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 126 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, situated up town, near 5th-av.; the owner would have no objection to receive the rent in board. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st., for information.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 52x70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, containing fine billiard room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TILL MAY NEXT, OR FOR A LONGER PERIOD.—In consequence of the sudden departure of the owner from the City, a new, first-class brown-stone house, situated in a most desirable and fashionable neighborhood, and recently furnished in the most elegant and luxurious manner, with rosewood furniture throughout, will be rented to a small family only. A trusty set of servants can go with the house. Rent nominal. A note directed to R. W., Box No. 717 lower Post-office, will receive attention.

TO LET, FURNISHED IN THE BEST MANNER throughout, a first class brown stone front house, with billiard room and all the modern improvements; 26 feet 9 inches in front; situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars and an order to see it, apply to C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN THE BEST MANNER throughout, a first-class brown stone front house, with billiard room and all the modern improvements; 26 feet 9 inches in front; situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars, and an order to see it, apply to
C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH-st., near 5th-av. The house is three stories and attic, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished throughout. For further particulars, apply to F. J. BANETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 108 EAST 60th-st. Apply on the premises, or to GOODMAN & JESSUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a first-class house, with the furniture, situated on Murray Hill; a wide cross-street preferred. Address M. H., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 16 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P M.

$4,750—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A most beautiful cottage house, with every convenience, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country. C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., or M. K. COUZENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1½ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank road. Price about $7,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with several acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine orchard, and a beautiful lawn in front and rear of house. Will be let at a low rent for the Winter, and partly furnished if desired. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, THE WHOLE FRONT on west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 204 feet by 105. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered. On these could be put up 16 moderate-class houses suited to the times. 78th-st. is regulated, and on it, opposite to these lots, are about being erected 12 houses. Title perfect. Property will be subdivided to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 12.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAulay.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95 & $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35 to $50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Completely armed with rifled cannon, and manned by United States seamen, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely.
☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers must procure their passports before securing passage. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,
On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, desires an engagement in a school or family, to teach the higher English branches, (particularly mathematics,) French, Spanish and drawing; satisfactory City references and testimonials. Address PRECEPTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED, BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College and a Massachusetts State Normal School, a situation as teacher; can furnish the best recommendations; salary not so much an object as an agreeable position in or near this City. Address A. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach the English branches in a private family or school in or near this City, or will give lessons in music to pupils at their residences, upon moderate terms. For references apply to E. C. Estes, No. 22 Cedar-st., or W. H. Hazard, Jr., No. 192 Front-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY—AN EXperienced teacher—wishes to form an engagement with one or two families as daily governess; her course includes English, French and music, thoroughly; highest references. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, SUPERIOR TEACHER OF ENGLISH, French, Latin, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, wishes to find pupils as visiting or resident instructress. Refers to scholastic persons of eminence—Miss France, Dr. Taylor. No. 67 West 38th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, desires a situation in a school, or in a private family as visiting or resident governess; most respectable and satisfactory references can be given. Address J. M. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE ADVERTISER IS now ready to make engagements for the coming season. He will treat, at moderate terms, for one or all of these branches: French or Spanish idioms, and military drill. Address Mr. ROY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. JOSLINE, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, [illegible] A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, [illegible] A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 5½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. [illegible]
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. [illegible]
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. [illegible] A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, [illegible]
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:40 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Amos and 30th sts.) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 1 o'clock, Haverstraw 2:45, Sing Sing 3:15, Tarrytown 3:45, Dobbs' Ferry 4:15, Hastings 4:25, Yonkers 5. Excursion tickets at reduced prices.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOUR DAYS MORE FOR STARTING.
PERHAM'S
GRAND INTERNATIONAL
EXCURSION,
Embracing the
EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES
AND
THE CANADAS,
To wit: The States of
Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland,
of the
UNITED STATES,
and
Canada East and Canada West,
of the
BRITISH PROVINCES.

THE ROUTES.

Tickets made good to go the round trip either way, viz.: From New-York by way of Troy, Saratoga, Rouse's Point to Montreal, returning *via* Quebec, Portland and Boston, or from New-York by way of Boston, Portland and Quebec to Montreal, and returning by way of Rouse's Point, Lake Champlain, Saratoga and Troy to New-York. It will be the same also in regard to starting from other points on the route.

Excursionists leave New-York by the New-York, Norwich and Boston Line of steamers, Pier No. 39 North River, or by the New-York and Troy Line of steamers, Pier No. 15 North River.

DAYS FOR STARTING.

Tickets good to leave on the excursion for four days more, viz.: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 21, 23, 24 and 25; returning to place of starting on or before Oct. 18, 1861, having the privilege to stop on the route at any and all places, and returning within the time above named.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Tickets from New-York for the entire excursion, including tickets of admission to the Aquarial Gardens, Boston; to the exhibition of the Living Whales, at Jones' Wood, New-York, and to Barnum's Museum, and including tickets to Baltimore and return........$25
To go the round trip, leaving out tickets to Baltimore. 17
From Baltimore (tickets good for 15 days, and three days for starting) to New-York and the round trip, returning to Baltimore........25
From Philadelphia to New-York, and the round trip and return, including ticket to Baltimore and return to Philadelphia........25
Without including a ticket to Baltimore........21

Seven dollars will be added to the above prices for those wishing to include Niagara Falls in the trip. Also, five dollars from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe and back to Baltimore to all who wish to visit those places.

TICKETS—WHERE SOLD.

In New-York, at the office of the New-York, Norwich and Boston Steamboat Line, Pier No. 39, North River; at the office of the New-York and Troy Line of Steamers, Pier No. 15, North River; at 5th-av. Hotel, Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Lovejoy's Hotel. In Philadelphia, at the office of the P. W. and B. Railroad, and at the Continental Hotel. In Wilmington, at the railroad office. In Baltimore, at the office of the P. W. and B. Railroad, at Barnum's Hotel and at the Gilmore House. In Washington, at the National Hotel. In Troy, Saratoga, Rouse's Point, Montreal and Quebec, at the railroad offices.

The President of the United States,
The Governor-General of Canada,
The Governors of the several States, and the Mayors of the several cities, are invited to join in the excursion.

The patriotic and loyal press of Republican and British America will promote friendly relations by giving notice of this excursion.

All the railroad corporations whose roads connect with any of the lines on this excursion route, are requested to reduce their fare to all who wish to pass over their roads to join this excursion.

Hotel-keepers on the entire route are asked to reduce the price of fare at their respective hotels to all having Perham's excursion tickets. All hotel-keepers consenting to this will inform Mr. Perham, by mail, immediately, of the reduction.

All communications in regard to the excursion should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, Adams House, Boston, his head-quarters.

Any special information, regarding any of the details of this excursion, can be obtained by applying in person at the office of the New-York, Norwich and Boston Steamboat Line, pier No. 39, North river.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

FARMS.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PROductive City property, a farm of 100 to 300 acres; location near a railroad, or water communication, within 50 to 150 miles of the City. For sale, a country residence, 17 miles of the City, containing about 20 acres; house furnished, and replete with every modern improvement. A furnished house to let, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply to JOHN S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN NEW-Jersey, about one mile from the New Market Dépôt, and about four miles from the town of Plainfield, comprising about 115 acres, in first-rate order; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS; *and any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NEW-YORK WIVES OR A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7¾ O'CLOCK P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL—PANORAMA AND LECTURE ON THE WAR.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

☞ JOHN H. TYSOE, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 10 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rebels have not yet made their promised demonstration against the National lines on the Potomac, and the chance of their doing so appears every day to be growing less. They yesterday confined their operations to firing upon our pickets, in which Christian amusement they appear to have come off second best, as several of them were wounded by the return fire of our pickets, none of whom were hurt.

The murderous practice of picket-firing, which was inaugurated by the rebels, and has been constantly kept up by them whenever the opportunity has offered, is wholly discountenanced by the officers of the National Army. The general disfavor with which the practice is viewed now finds expression in an order issued by Gen. McClellan, in which he declares the practice contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and establishes the rule that there shall be no firing upon the rebel pickets, unless it becomes necessary to resist their advance, or to return a fire commenced by them. There is little probability that this good example will be followed by the rebel commanders.

Our advices from Missouri contain a confirmation of the account of the repulse of the rebels under Price at Lexington, and some additional particulars of the operations of the first two days, but no indication of the final result. It appears that Price on the first day made an effort to gain possession of three ferry-boats lying in the river on the Lexington side, for which purpose he detailed two large bodies of men to approach both above and below. Such was the vigor with which they were met, however, that they were repelled with heavy loss, and subsequently removed twelve wagon loads of killed and wounded. The next day Price assaulted the National intrenchments four or five times, but was each time repulsed, with a loss of between three and four hundred men. There appears to be little doubt that the National reinforcements arrived in season to render proper aid to Col. Mulligan in his gallant defence of the place. From Southern Kansas we learn that Rains was marching towards the North, but that Gen. Lane, with the Kansas troops, was close upon his heels. Another body of about a thousand rebels, supposed to have been engaged in the recent bridgeburnings, was being pursued by National troops from stations on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Skirmishes are reported to have taken place near Kansas City and Ironton, in which the rebels have been worsted.

A descent was made on the 12th inst. upon a rebel camp at Petersburgh, Hardy County, Va., by Capt. Kidd's company of cavalry from New Creek, Md., and a company of infantry from Fort Pendleton. The rebels only waited for one shot from a twelve-pounder, and then fled. Several were killed and wounded, a number taken prisoners, and their camp and all its equipage were captured. On the same day a body of 250 rebels were attacked and dispersed at Barboursville.

We have little intelligence of moment from Kentucky. There has been no telegraphic communication south of Louisville for several days and railroad travel is interfered with. It is believed, however, that there has yet been no organized movement of Tennesseans across the border, excepting as connected with the Army of Gen. Polk. Gen. Anderson is actively engaged in perfecting his military arrangements.

The People's Union Ratification Meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, was attended by many more than the building could hold, and the Union nominees, including Mr. Tallmadge for Canal Commissioner, were indorsed most enthusiastically. Owing to some clashing of Committees of Arrangements, there were two sets of tickets of admission to the platform, and two sets of Vice-Presidents, and practically two Presidents, for, though Mr. Charles H. Marshall was chosen Chairman, Dr. A. R. Bradford assumed on several occasions, to perform the duties of presiding officer. Speeches were made by Mr. Marshall, Daniel S. Dickinson, Dr. Bradford, and Chas. S. Spencer—that of Mr. Dickinson being the feature of the meeting. The war spirit was developed in the most unmistakable manner.

Interesting intelligence from the Pacific coast reaches us by the Pony Express, which passed the outer telegraph station, 161 miles west of Fort Kearney, on the 16th inst., having left San Francisco on the 7th. Since the State election in California the markets had taken a much firmer tone, the overwhelming Union vote dispelling all fears of any domestic troubles. The returns of the election were still incomplete, but sufficient had been received to insure the success of the Republican ticket. The vote of the whole State was expected to be 120,000, and so far as heard, the Republicans had 43,860, the Union Democrats 20,500, and the Breckinridge Democrats 19,400. The United States Marshal, in accordance with the provisions of the confiscation act, had commenced the seizure of vessels in the harbor of San Francisco. He had already taken possession of the ship *Henry Brigham*, just arrived from Liverpool, loaded with coal, and belonging to Lathrop Brothers, of Savannah, Ga. The ship *Benefactor*, belonging in New-York, was also seized, under the supposition that she was partly owned in Virginia, but she was subsequently released. Emigrants from Texas were arriving in great numbers, in the Southern part of the State. They report a terrible condition of affairs as existing in Texas, the result of secession. From Washoe and the gold fields of Oregon we have the most tempting accounts of the great yield of the glittering ores. The whole region of country lying between the Cascades and the Rocky Mountains, is represented to be very rich in auriferous deposits.

An examination of our newspaper files and correspondence by the *Europa*, received last evening, reveals nothing new additional to the summary telegraphed from Halifax. We give a few extracts from our English files—sufficient to indicate the tone of the [illegible] in deference to American affairs, which seems to have somewhat improved.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday passed the Tax Levy just as it came from the Legislature, without the alteration of a single figure, only two voting against it—Messrs. Ely and Purdy. The grand total to be raised this year is $11,318,514 04, an increase over the taxes of last year of $1,566,006 50. Tax payers will soon receive hints from the Receiver of Taxes to walk up and settle.

The Board of Aldermen, at their special meeting last evening, concurred with the Mayor's nomination of Shepherd F. Knapp for Street Commissioner, *vice* Gustavus W. Smith, resigned. Several appropriations to benevolent institutions were made, and the Board adjourned to meet this evening.

The Stock Market opened yesterday morning with a slight reaction from the advance of the day before, but brought up firm again in the afternoon. New-York Central, 73¾ ℔ cent.; Missouris, 43½@¾ ℔ cent. Money was easy among the Brokers, and Foreign Exchange closed barely steady at 108¾@109 ℔ cent. on London.

Cotton continues dull and heavy. Coffee is buoyant and active. Sugars firmer. Molasses better. Rice is advancing. Flour more active at an advance of 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Wheat very scarce, and 2c.@3c. higher. Corn advanced 2c. ℔ bushel. Pork is a shade better. Beef and Hams firm. Whisky steady. Naval Stores are quiet and unchanged. Oils are firm and in good demand. Metals are generally firm. Hops dull. Freights dull and nominal.

Position of Affairs on the Potomac.

Time is always necessary to disclose the real significance and effect of any act or event. An apparent misfortune may be far from being one, while success is often a prelude to a disastrous defeat. Our present strength is the result of the Bull Run disaster—the unfortunate position of the rebels the result of their victory. Upon every principle of war they should have been in Washington a week after the battle. To delay the assault till we recovered our losses, and accumulated such a force as to render attack, not only upon that city, but any movement with a view of crossing the Potomac too hazardous to be attempted, was to lose a crowning advantage, and to suffer all the consequences of a disastrous defeat.

Such, in its results, have the rebels already sustained. They have accumulated a vast Army upon the Potomac, with no other purpose, hereafter, but to act on the defensive. We presume all idea of an advance, either against Washington or into Maryland, has been definitely abandoned. Either movement would, in all probability, end in an overwhelming defeat. Such a conviction, on the part of the rebels, we regard as the turning-point in the war.

In the first place, they proclaim their inability to realize the great expectation of the South—the capture and destruction of our Capital—an achievement believed to be easily accomplished, which was the great object of the campaign, and which, as a display of power, would end the war, and secure their independence. To abandon such a purpose will be a fatal confession of their weakness, and a triumphant testimony to the strength of the enemy. Results more palpable, but really no more decisive, must follow. To accomplish their great purpose they accumulated their whole available strength upon the banks of the Potomac. To what earthly use is this Army now to be put? Its only alternatives are to remain quietly in camp or to retreat southward. Either choice would please us equally well. In case the rebels remain in camp at Manassas, they are a thousand miles from the point where we are preparing to strike decisive blows. An expedition will meet with but comparatively slight resistance. Only a small number of able-bodied men remain in the extreme South, and these must be without the training or equipment necessary to constitute an effective Army. We could not, consequently, desire matters to be in a better position. If the Virginia Army remains in camp in front of Washington, the Southern sea-coast falls an easy conquest. If it retreats, it will have in its rear Gen. McClellan with at least 150,000 troops in the finest condition and spirits, and amply provided for rapid pursuit. To retreat before such an Army would be little better than destruction. To await its attack at Manassas Junction, would be to leave the greater portion of the rebel States almost entirely undefended, and the flank of the rebels completely turned. They have in their zeal fallen into a trap from which we can see no escape. With our fleet we can now anticipate any movement southward, and achieve our successes before any relief can be extended. In effect, the rebel strength has been allured by a phantom into the extreme corner of their widely-extended territory, where it is equally powerless for offensive or defensive operations, leaving the most vulnerable points naked to our blows. We are steadily pushing southward upon the west, as well as upon the sea-coast. We shall soon be in the rear of Virginia, East Tennessee, as well as upon the Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds, and cut off the great line of communication in that State as well as that through North Carolina, which is already seriously threatened. An army situated as is that of the rebels in Virginia, upon the very apex of the triangle that forms their territory, must be soon put out of, fighting condition from the very apprehension of disaster.

Such is the aspect of military affairs in the East. Assuming for the rebels all they claim in numbers, and that in its commissariat and munitions of war their Army is equal to our own, they have outgeneraled themselves. They have rushed madly to their frontier, where they are powerless for advance or for self-defence. A greater military blunder could not have been committed. But the rebel army on the Potomac has really but one alternative, which is eventually to retreat towards Richmond, however disastrous such movement may be. It cannot long be maintained in its present position in sufficient strength to resist an attack from our own forces, which will remain in their intrenchments only till they are fully prepared for offensive operations. When we consider the time required, with all our means, to properly equip our own forces, it is perfectly evident, that in absence of all such means, the rebels must soon be in a most pitiable plight. Already are they suffering what an unprovided army always suffers—disease in all its shapes, and, as a consequence, discontent and demoralization. It was the want of suitable equipment that robbed the rebels of all advantage of their victory, and which has since paralyzed all their action. There has never been a time when they were not really defeated with any adequate preparations on our part. These are now nearly completed, and we shall not be long in seeing the most satisfactory proof of our superiority.

Bad Prospects for the Slave-trade.

The prosecution of the Slave-trade out of our Northern ports has received another severe blow in the condemnation and forfeiture of the bark *Augusta* for being engaged in that traffic. Judge Shipman's opinion in the case is found in full in our columns this morning. The bark, it appears, was being fitted out at Greenport, L. I., when she was seized. One Appley claimed to own her, and Appleton Oaksmith, of this City, formerly connected with some alleged fillibustering enterprises out of this port, and more lately a publisher and printer here, appeared to have acted as his agent in the matter. These parties, alleged, that so far from intending to make a voyage for "black birds," they were only going after black-fish; that the voyage was a whaling-voyage; that the vessel was an old whaler, and her outfit only such as was appropriate to a perfectly honest character. There seemed, to the Judge, however, to be some circumstances of suspicion about her, which led him to believe that she was not intended for a whaler. The whole trade is in a very depressed state, requiring great care, skill and economy to make it a very profitable one, while these parties had no experience in the matter. The parties stated that they had proposed to send the *Augusta* on a short cruise of fifteen months, while it appeared that such voyages were almost entirely given up in the trade, and that the *Augusta* was altogether too large for such a voyage, for, from her size, she required too many hands to navigate her, which would make the voyage too expensive to be by any possibility profitable. Then, also, there had been no steps taken to engage competent officers for a whaling voyage, although the time of her departure was near at hand. Moreover, her provisions were suspicious. She was greatly deficient in the supply of many articles absolutely necessary for a whaling voyage; and there was a superabundance of many articles especially adapted for a slave voyage. The greater part of the beef on board was more or less tainted, though enough of it was sweet to supply a crew for a short voyage, such as a slave voyage would be. The claimants explained this singular fact about the beef, by saying that they had bought a lot cheap, which required repacking, and meant to have had it repacked after the vessel went to sea, and as she had been detained it had spoiled; but they did not prove where they bought this lot, nor why they did not save it by repacking it after the vessel was seized, if that was all that was necessary to save it. Furthermore, the bark had on board an uncommon number of casks of water, and though some of them had oil in them, yet it was shown that this would not prevent the use of the water, though it would make it unpalatable.

From all these circumstances, and others which are more fully detailed in the opinion, Judge Shipman deemed himself called upon to decree the forfeiture of the vessel as having been really fitted out for the Slave-trade.

We cannot but be encouraged by the result in this case, and in some other cases which have been recently decided, to hope that this fitting out of slavers among us, so disgraceful to our civilization, may at last be stopped. It has seemed, in years past, as if there was little or no hope of it. Case after case was known in which no attempt was made by the officials to stop adventures of this kind. And when other cases were brought before the Courts, evidence was spirited away, or the property was spirited away on straw bail, so that, if brought to trial, the cases were not strong enough for conviction, or the slavers "won on the execution." Less than a year has brought on a great change. The shrewdness of the slavers and their agents has been met with equal shrewdness on the part of the officials, and the law has shown itself more astute to prevent the iniquity than heretofore. More vessels have been condemned in the last year than in any year before in this District, and the lists of slavers that have landed cargoes have perceptibly decreased.

We are glad to see every difficulty thrown around this traffic, and we hope that officers and courts will continue their exertions to suppress it. There will be more needed for that, however, than the forfeiture of vessels. Its final suppression can only be wrought by the arrest and punishment of those engaged in it. For this, changes in the present laws may be necessary, for they are notoriously loose. If such changes are found to be necessary, we trust they may be made as soon as possible.

Exchanging Postage Stamps.—According to the notice issued by Postmaster Taylor, the time allowed for the exchange of postage stamps expires to-day. The people have unanimously acquiesced in the necessity of rendering useless the stamps scattered through the rebel States, and have done their utmost to comply with the conditions declared indispensable to this end; but the cue attached to the cashier's window at the Post-office yesterday evening, was twice as long as that formed there on Monday, and this fact alone shows how ludicrously short was the time fixed for the transaction of such an amount of business as this exchange of stamps involved.

Undoubtedly any holder of a stamp, whether it represents one, three or twenty-four cents, can oblige the Government to accept it in payment of postage or to refund its value, for issues of this kind can be repudiated with no more justice than could the Treasury Notes now in circulation because it was thought best to change the tint of the ink in which they were hereafter to be printed. The community is not disposed to stand on such points as these, however, and the Government should exhibit a corresponding spirit of accommodation. The time for completing the exchange should be extended for a fortnight at least, and supplies of the new stamps should be deposited in all the branch Post-offices. Such arrangements are positively necessary if justice is to be done to the thousands through the City who still hold stamps of the old issue, very many of whom can neither afford to lose the small values which they represent nor the time involved in a visit to the General Post-office. The Government does not intend to act meanly in this matter, and it could not afford to do so if it had the inclination. We trust that Postmaster Taylor will immediately persuade Mr. Blair to authorize him to make the arrangements at which we have hinted.

Supplies of the Rebel Army.

However well armed the rebel forces in Virginia may be, there is little doubt that they are poorly off in respect to clothing and shoes two articles which are nearly as important to the efficiency of an army as arms are. The Richmond *Whig* states that soldiers have been taken out of the ranks to work in making army clothing, and Richmond merchants urge that every soldier who is a shoemaker should be at once discharged and set to making canvas shoes. In the cold and wet of the approaching Fall and Winter, the lack of these articles will be much more injurious to the rebels than it has been thus far, but we may be very sure that nothing but the keenest sense of necessity would induce them to supply that lack by taking men out of the ranks. To be sure, if all the shoemakers and tailors were taken out of their Army, it would not be so much felt as if that Army had been recruited from Lynn or from Williamsburgh, but with the dread of sea-coast attacks urging them to attack McClellan—an undertaking which will call for the utmost expenditure of means and the largest gathering of their forces—we may be sure that they would not allow of the departure of a sisgle man from their ranks to make coats and shoes, but for the knowledge that this was the only way to prevent a much more severe diminution of their forces by disease.

There would naturally be this lack of clothing, considering the entire dependence of the Southern States upon the North for these articles. Yet they have been as much dependent upon us for arms, with which they are supplied. But the lack of arms was supplied to them by Floyd's enormous stealing. We have wondered why this lack of clothing had not been supplied in the same way. Was it because there were obstacles too powerful to be overcome, even by Floyd's large capacities in that line? Or had we judged highly of these capacities, not bearing in mind that, in the words of the author of the history of Jonathan Wild the Great, "While it is in the power of every man to be completely honest, not one in a thousand is capable of being a complete rogue?"

It seems that we were not inaccurate in our estimate of the great Virginian. He had planned a theft in this direction, which would have been second only to his "feat of arms." The Richmond *Examiner*, with an earnest zeal that his greatness should not suffer even from suspicion, informs us that, in 1857 and 1858, "earnest efforts were made by the then Secretary of War, Gov. Floyd, to establish a clothing factory and depository for the Army" in Richmond, by removing thither one-half of the clothing manufacture for the Army, then carried on at Philadelphia to the amount of $1,000,000 a year. It states that he "accordingly caused some of the leading dry goods merchants of Richmond to be spoken to on the subject."

In this "sorrow" of the Secretary, the *Examiner* heartily sympathizes. Its mouth fairly waters at the thought of the "abundant stocks of all sorts of materials," which "would have been found in store" at Richmond, and it moans over the necessity which the rebels are under of paying "for stocks of goods which they might have found on hand in the public repository, paid for and without price." The vulgar necessity of paying, is beneath the F. F. V's. With them above all others, "base is the slave that pays."

It is, indeed, unfortunate, that there should have been such a "want of sagacity or enterprise or inclination," on the part of the Richmond merchants. We cannot but think that it was from want of sagacity or enterprise, rather than of inclination, and that the matter was not made known to them as it lay before the great mind of Floyd. We cannot doubt that for some reason, he was not as clear in his exposition of the matter as he should have been. He may have feared lest he should meet with that "misfortune which attends all great men" in their schemes, as the same author most justly remarks, viz.: "That in order to carry them into execution they are obliged, in proposing their purposes to their tools, to discover themselves to be of that disposition in which certain writers have advised mankind to place no confidence." He may have feared lest those whom he would thus have made his "tools," would fail to appreciate his great designs, and so make them known, and thus expose him to being denounced, as we learn from the *Examiner*, but with surprise, that he was, "denounced by certain papers in Mississippi," for sending the arms to the South.

The *Examiner* and Floyd both, have our sympathy. Such greatness is often unappreciated. That truly great man, Jonathan Wild, was so little appreciated as to perish ignobly upon a gallows. If Floyd should meet a like fate, the editor of the *Examiner*, if he survives to mourn his hero, may console himself with the thought that the world will do him justice, and that the names of Floyd and Wild will be written near each other upon the tablet of Fame.

Patriotism and Seven Per Cent.—An application was made in the United States District Court, on Thursday by the parties to a litigation pending there, in relation to a fund which had been deposited in the registry of the Court, that the fund, instead of remaining there, should be invested in the Government loan. Judge Shipman said it should appear to be by the consent of all parties, as it was an innovation upon former practice, but, as that fact did appear, he directed that the fund should be so invested.

We see no reason why this should not be the pioneer of a large number of similar applications. There is a large amount of money on deposit during litigation in our Courts, some of it drawing interest at a low rate, and some not. It would seem to be advantageous for all parties interested in such funds to have them invested where they will draw so high a rate of interest as that of the Government loan, while the investment will be just so far an assistance to the Government. As to the safety of the investment, there can be but one opinion; while as to the safety of the funds as now invested, there might well be doubts, arising from past experience in some of our Courts. And it is no small thing for litigants that they can indulge their patriotism while they are undergoing the harrowing process of a trip to the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court at Washington.

The Thunderer Out-Thundered.

The destroying deity of Printing-House-square having "dashed a comet upon the great American Republic," and "scattered that mighty Union in fragments around," it is some consolation to shipwrecked Yankees to find the god descending in a new *avatar* to announce a plan of restoration and regeneration. This *deus ex machinâ* comes in the person of A. Alison, Esq., of London, and delivers himself in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "Government Reform in England and America." As on the occasion of another pamphlet published some time ago by the same author, it was stated by some of our cotemporaries that "A. Alison, Esq.," was the well-known historian Archibald Alison, it may not be superfluous to state that the A. is in this case the initial of Alexander, and the Alison of that prenomen rejoices in being the author of the "Philosophy and History of Civilization," and still more recently as being the creator of the "New Reformation Society," which aims to show "to one and all the nations how disorder and imperfection may be turned into order and principle."

We congratulate the Thunderer on its great coadjutor. It is precisely where he begins to faint that the great Reformer comes in aid. "It is impossible," confesses Jupiter Tonans, "to predict the formations which may survive after the convulsion has passed away," (formations *surviving* is good, by the way.) How true is it that a prophet has no honor in his own country. "It is impossible to predict," sighs the Thunderer, when certain paltry shekels would have procured him the prophetic utterances of A. Alison, Esq., in which he would have read that the "United Kingdom of America" is to be constituted on the deep "formations" of a National Church, the union of the States of the North into one nation, and the election of a King. "This," exclaims the prophet, with a certain pardonable looseness of grammar, "is the three reforms that are called for, and we shall take them in the order we have stated them."

We shall not, we fear, be able to give this splendid scheme in its entirety—let a few utterances from the tripod suffice. And first, of a National Church:

> "Had a National Church been provided by George Washington, coherence would have been given to the various States of the Union; but, as that was not done, a disruption in the long run was the inevitable result. When George Washington and his coadjutors founded the United States Government, they were well aware that the want of a National Church was a defect; but not knowing how that desideratum was to be supplied, they were forced to do without it. This was an error—for which America is paying severely—but, under the circumstances, perhaps there was no other alternative. *There will, however, be no excuse now if the statesmen of America attempt to patch up the Constitution without introducing a National Church; and the way in which our efforts have been met by Mr. Clay* (United States Minister to Russia) *bids fair for a speedy settlement.*"

Having shown how a National Church may be established, the great instaurator proceeds to the no less important object of uniting all the States into one United Kingdom:

> "It may be right to explain," he premises, "that the new Kingdom, if that be decided on, will, of course, employ those who lose their offices by the revolution; and if the whole cannot be so employed, the remainder will be entitled to compensation for the losses they may thereby sustain. It is right that we should explain this, so as to remove obstacles to a great reformation, which is essential to the peace and welfare of the whole continent of America." "When the whole nation is united by the fusion of its provinces, and by the adoption of a National Church, it is ripe for going forward to the third and final stage of electing its sovereign. *Let the future King of United America be chosen from the Royal Families of Europe, and by the suffrages of the people, and the new nation will be second to none, neither in resources or in the enjoyment of every blessing of which the world is capable.*"

The Thunderer may as well go break his goose-quill. He is outrageously out-thundered.

The People's Ratification Meeting.—The demonstration last evening, in favor of the People's ticket and platform, responded to all reasonable expectations. The people were in attendance in numbers large enough to authorize the use of their name; and if there were less speaking than usual, it was because of the universal conviction that the stimulus of oratory is no longer needed. The address of Mr. D. S. Dickinson partook of the ardent patriotic qualities which have marked that gentleman's support of the Government, from the day he came to understand the treasonable aims of his old political associates, and manfully separated himself from them forever. Terse, vigorous, fervid—characteristically larded with quotations—it utters with singular fidelity what everybody is just now thinking and feeling. It is very likely that a meeting less imperfectly organized and confusedly conducted might have had a better effect; but enough was demonstrated to show the entire unanimity of public sentiment.

The Union Men of Texas.—If any doubt remains as to the terrorism beneath which the loyal sentiment of the South is smothered, it may be cured by reference to our California advices. From Texas, through wild tribes of Indians and over deserts, the Unionists are finding their way to the Pacific, telling tales, as they arrive, of the fierce persecution behind them, and of the tenacity with which their fellows, who still linger about their homes, cling to their old national tradition and flag. This in Texas, the remotest of the revolted States. The patriots who are clamoring for peace at the expense of the Union may perhaps define the right and equity by which they consign those Southerners, whose loyalty so bitterly tried is found perfect, to the tyranny of self-elected anarchs and traitors. If no other motive impelled the Government to a relentless prosecution of the war, its obligation to Southern loyalists would be sufficient.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Ira Harris, of Albany; Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Mr. Dennison, of Albany; Capt. Martin, of the United States revenue service; George Baker, of Washington; Sidney W. Cooper, of the United States Army; William Griswold, of Hartford, and George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Chas H. Sherrill, of Albany; John Magee, of Bath, and J. T. Head, of Boston; Gen. Viele, of Troy; Judge Haight, of California; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of Albany; Col. Phelps and Col. Mix, from Arlington Heights; E. P. Ross, of Auburn; William Mason and lady, of Tannton, and J. S. Palfrey and Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. Thayer, of Boston; C. E. Noble of Buffalo; Henry Inman, of the U. S. Army; Chas. L. Colburn, of Cincinnati; Dr. E. H. Clark, of Boston; Dr. Letterman, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Ammen, commanding U. S. Gunboat *Seneca*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Gadock Pratt, of Prattsville; A. S. Barry and lady, of Massachusetts, and Benjamin Dana, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

English Comments on Affairs in America.

The mails and newspaper packages by the *Europa*, whose news has already been published, reached this City last evening, and we give below such extracts from our English files, touching upon affairs in America, as our limited space will allow.

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.

From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

Our American advices brought by the *Nova Scotian* confirm the report previously received, that the cotton factors of the South are coöperating with the Southern Congress to prevent the export of cotton except through the Southern ports, and to this information is now added a statement to the effect that the act prohibiting the exportation of cotton has been extended to rice, sugar, molasses and syrups, and will remain in force during the blockade of the Southern ports. This policy has been deliberately adopted by the Confederate Congress, and aims at a definite object—namely, to put such a pressure upon the Governments of cotton-consuming countries in Europe as will compel those Governments to raise the blockade of the Southern Ports, either by urgent representations to the Cabinet of Washington, or by the force at their disposal in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Southern seaboard. The Confederate Government will, in all probability, be disappointed in this expectation. It would not suit this country or France to involve itself in a naval war with the Federal Government in order to set the Cotton Trade free, and the South evidently miscalculates upon the effect of a pressure which, however severely felt here and on the Continent, will hardly lead to an armed intervention, in which the Powers engaged would not have the support of public opinion in either hemisphere. Some time since we suggested that France and England should unite to press upon the Federal Government the expediency of opening one or more of the Southern Ports under letters-of-license, an arrangement by no means unknown to the laws and usages of Maritime warfare. This suggestion has, it would seem attracted the notice of the Northern journals, among whom it has found advocates. "The most feasible plan (observes the *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston,) and one that has been strongly hinted at, is a joint proposition on the part of England and France to our Government to declare one or more ports at the South temporarily free to ships of all nations. If they cannot meet our Government on such a plan, the next proposition that we have heard suggested is, that the foreign markets shall be supplied through the cities of New-York, Boston and Portland." Our cotemporary puts the adoption of either of these propositions as the alternative of a war with France and England. We believe, for the reasons we have stated, our cotemporary has come to a precipitate conclusion and that the dilemma is not one from which England and France can only escape through a Maritime war. We, and our neighbors across the Channel, may suffer serious inconvenience from a short supply of cotton—a species of inconvenience which is in store for the millowners of Massachusetts as well as of Manchester—but we are not going to add to the difficulty by involving ourselves in a naval warfare with the Northern States—a war in which it is very doubtful that we should have the coöperation of France. The present conflict in America will not be without its influence upon the future destinies of this country and of France, if it is learnt to distrust for the future the American source of the cotton supply, and to look to other regions for that which we have been accustomed to derive almost exclusively from the Southern States. There is incontrovertible truth in the remarks which fell from one of the members for Manchester yesterday, when addressing the members of the British Association on the great question of the cotton supply:

> "Whether [said Mr. Bazley] it has been wise for our Government to see continually increasing the dependence of this great trade upon the one chief supply of its raw material, and that source adverse in interest and oppression to its own labor, we can only answer in the negative. With the East and West Indies, with tracts in South, East and West Africa, and with land in Australia as extensive as Europe, capable of growing cotton from the lowest to the highest qualites, it is a national reproach to us that we have permitted our own fields to be uncultivated, and that our spinners and manufacturers have been driven by necessity to consume the produce of Slavery."

The time has come when those who are the consumers of cotton in this country and in Europe, can no longer reckon with anything approaching to certainty upon the American supply, and when it has become imperative to look abroad to other countries for the means of keeping mills going, and operatives employed, when the present rapidly decreasing stocks are exhausted. It does not require Mr. Bazley's statistics to show that England need never look beyond her own prolific possessions in the East, South and West, but especially the latter, for an adequate supply of cotton. The fact is known and admitted by all acquainted with the producing powers of our dependencies, and it only requires the display of a well-directed energy, to render England independent for her supply of the raw material alike of slave labor, and of the political disturbances of the American States.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF "THE SITUATION."

From the London Globe.

The Southerns fully understand the advantages of their position. In the words of one of them, reported by no friendly pen, they "fight for the integrity and independence of their soil, for national independence. Their object is tangible, but that of the North is not. The North fights for an abstraction. It fights for the restoration of an Union which has ceased to exist, and which can never be restored except by force of arms." Here is a distinct and intelligible issue: the South fights for liberty, the North for authority; the South for the positive object of independence, the North for the abstract and somewhat negative idea of union. The Virginian rightly states that Europe understands this, but he is at least premature in his prophecy that Europe will, in any haste, recognize the Confederacy. But there is something beneath this. There is that terrible basis of the Southern Confederacy—human Slavery. How is that to be dealt with? The Virginian thinks that if the North would make downright war for the abolition of Slavery, the "prejudices" of the Old World would be too strong for its material interests, in cotton and what not, and that in such a case recognition would be retarded. There is shrewdness, if not correctness, in this statement. A war for the abolition of Slavery would undoubtedly raise a strong party on this side the Atlantic; but, on the other hand, the prospect of the horrors of such a war, the destruction and outrage of living creatures it would entail, and the absolute destruction of the cotton crop it would insure, would raise up an equally powerful party on the other side. These are grave considerations, and serve to show the almost hopeless complication of the questions at issue. The very vileness of the institution on which the Southern Confederacy rests is one of the sources of its temporary strength; for the North will surely be slow to engage in a war for the abolition of Slavery, and Europe will be still more reluctant to support such a measure with its approval. In estimating the strength of the South, we must take into account its burning zeal for the maintenance of two positive ideas—the flagitious institution of human Slavery, as a basis of the Confederacy, and an equally burning zeal for national independence. Hatred of the Northern people, contempt for their industrious and trading habits, serve to feed a flame which blazes up most conspicuously in the feminine population. Then there is also unity in the South, so far as positive action is concerned. There is subordination in the South, so far as we know. Acts of violence in the suppression of free opinion have always been common in the Slave States. They probably continue, but they do not offend the common conscience. Thus the Southerns have unity of action, ideas in which they believe, and fiery hatreds to give them force.

They have another source of strength, and they wish to make use of it. They have a cotton crop. It is their conviction that by withholding the cotton crop they can force a recognition of the Confederacy from Europe. This is distinctly set forth in the outline of their policy. It has been determined that no portion of the crop shall be sold until at least the blockade is broken, perhaps not until the Confederacy is recognized. This is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the present contest. Here are States whose wealth, they have boasted, lies in the bales of cotton they produce. The "flocculent potentate" they have long declared to be the arbiter of the destiny of New-England, as well as Lancashire. Well, they now determine to cut themselves off from the very sources of their wealth, to withhold the cotton bales, to burn them if the invader comes, unless Europe will recognize the new nation. The plan is original and ingenious; but if Napoleon could not exclude England from the markets of the Continent, can the Southern States prevent cotton from finding its way into the markets of England? If cotton compels a recognition of the Slaveholding Confederacy, cotton will indeed be king.

Now, if we turn to the North we find, in the first place, that the people are not so [illegible] as they were three months ago. The South has [illegible] in the "Northern wing of the Democracy" an immense support. Carried away, for the moment, in the outburst caused by the fall of Fort Sumter, the Northern Democrats succumbed and joined, or appeared to join, the National forces. They are now reviving and showing some signs of vitality. The opposition of Mr. Breckinridge in Congress, was only an anticipation of the activity of his party. The Democrats hate the Republicans as much as ever, and love the South and Southern politics as much as ever. They are now continually setting forth their views. Their theory is that the subjugation of the South is impossible, and we agree with them; that a policy of abolition of Slavery is not impossible, but that it will, if adopted, be opposed by the Democrats "to the bitter end," and will "produce a comter revolution in the North;" and that "separation" will also encounter the emphatic hostility of the Democrats. Then they propound their remedy. It is called "restoration." In their own language, "the Union is to be restored by the same spirit of forbearance, conciliation, compromise, which inspired our fathers in its original formation, and that a vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal offers of peace," on the basis of the Crittenden compromise. In other words, the South is to recognize the authority of the Union, and the North is to surrender every one of the principles of the Republican policy. Separation is far more likely to be adopted than restoration, but we are far from either at present. The North has lost what military prestige it had; it is in difficulties for money; its trade has been cut up by strife and a stupid tariff; the Government of Washington is drifting into the position of a Committee of Public Safety, with its Marshals and the mob for executive officers; but there is still at the bottom of all a vast basis of strong feeling and strong resolve; a great pride and an overmastering amount of passion. Six months, with all their unforeseen difficulties and disasters, have not yet exhausted the spirit or the resources of the North. Hence we do not see that there are in existence the elements of a settlement either on the Government theory of extorting submission from the South, or the Democratic theory of inducing submission on the part of the North. Both parties are in great straits, but neither are exhausted. The end is not yet, and probably not even the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would have the effect of restoring peace between the belligerents, although it would certainly facilitate the immediate liberation of the cotton crop, secure in the end the independence of the slaveholding Confederacy, and give full scope to its ulterior design of creating a powerful military State, eager to extend its conquests to the South and the East on a basis of Negro Slavery.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Some English journals, notorious for their hostility to liberal politics, din us from day to day with doleful statements concerning the expense of the conflict to the North. They forget that the white population of the South, with less wealth and smaller numbers, have an equal pressure to sustain. President DAVIS, in his last Message, refers to the abundant crops with which the South has been blessed. But even if the supply of corn be equal to two years' consumption of the population, how are the people to buy it, if their industry is oppressed by severe taxation and an interruption of the channels of trade? A loan in cotton is a costly and awkward substitute for a loan in cash; and if the war lasts only a portion of the "three or five years" thought possible by the Secessionist chief, England, their principal customer, will have found other sources of supply, and will not go back to the markets she has left on anything like the old terms. Mr. DAVIS speaks of the demands of the "large and increased expenditure for the support of the Army," and of the great numbers who flock to join its ranks. The first statement indicates the early advent of financial pressure, and the second tells of a population which has no other work to do. "Calm and sublime devotion" to negro Slavery is a burlesque of sentiment, and will certainly not cause "sacrifices to be made from year to year with unfaltering purpose." Of genuine public spirit the South may have its share; but the bulk of the planters are not fighting for an idea, but for the sheer fact of their property being in "niggers," and endangered by the free principles which are avowed, if not practiced, in the North. A sense of weakness is also shown in the constant hankering after European aid. England, they pretend, must come to their rescue to prevent the stoppage of Manchester mills, and Prince NAPOLEON was invested with a mission to examine into the state of affairs, and indicate to his cousin the best moment for acknowledging the Confederation of the South. The fact is, neither party can afford the collision they have provoked; and if the New-York merchant is punished in credit and in purse, we may be sure that the negro driving planter is much nearer the road to ruin than the way to wealth.

SENDING TROOPS TO CANADA.

From the European Times.

The time is certainly very unpropitious for such a step. Indeed no period could have been selected when the intentions of the Home Government,—whatever they may be,—were so liable to be misunderstood. The speed which we draughted, five or six weeks ago, soldiers and artillery to Quebec by the *Great Eastern* was a nine days' wonder; but this last movement is still more unaccountable, and, in the judgment of people who have nothing to guide them but the ordinary intelligence open to the world, a blunder of an extremely irritating kind. If Parliament were sitting, a day would not have been allowed to pass without eliciting from the Treasury Bench an explanation of an act so puzzling and incomprehensible, but as we grope about for a solution of the cause, we arrive at a conviction of the wisdom of the Swedish Chancellor, who told his son, when going on his travels, to observe the ease with which the world was governed—a process in which blundering appears to be an essential element.

There are two strong and, as it appears to us, unanswerable objections to this inexplicable act—first, that if the troops already sent and hereafter to be sent to Canada are intended to resist offensive movements towards our North American possessions, they are manifestly and absurdly insufficient for the purpose; and, second, that their being so sent is an unjustifiable interference with that principle of self-government which the Canadians have assumed, and by virtue of which they make their own laws and manage their own affairs without let or hindrance on the part of the mother country. There never was a season in the history of the American Republic when it was less disposed to be aggressive than the time which has been selected for the perpetration of this small and ungenerous act of suspicion and discourtesy. A country struggling with internal foes, and straining every nerve to chastise its rebellious citizens, has something far more serious to occupy its attention than the thought of annexing a neighboring and friendly colony, and thereby provoking the hostility of a great Power like England. The energy of what remains in the American Union is too severely taxed in its conflict with the South, and in raising the means of subjugating that important section of the Republic, to be able to cast a wistful eye on Canada. But if it were otherwise—if peace prevailed throughout the portion of the Continent that still acknowledges fealty to the Washington President, and it had been determined to expel us from the American Continent altogether, the strength of the troops which we are sending to counteract the movement is so utterly inefficient for the end, that it cannot fail to excite the ridicule and contempt of a people who are now engaged in raising half a million of men to recover the ground belonging to themselves which they have lost. Whenever the civil strife may terminate, the belligerents, bleeding and exhausted by the struggle, will be in no mood to quarrel with those who bear them nothing but good will, and desire their prosperity as heartily as they wish for their own. If this movement of troops to Canada is not a menace to the Americans, it will be so regarded by them, and out of it may spring consequences in the future upon which we do not desire to speculate.

For all purposes of internal defence the Canadians are able and willing to defend themselves. They are strong, wealthy, prosperous, and loyal, and are as independent of the British Government, for all practical purposes, as the Americans themselves. If they wished to be released from their connection with England, there is nothing to interrupt or retard the fulfilment of their desire. Electing their own Parliament, governed by their own laws, framing their own tariffs, they have risen to the dignity of a self-governing people, and whatever turn the course of events may take on the Potomac, their own strong arm would be found sufficient, if the necessity arose, to defend their own homes and hearths. As long as Canada is bound to us by any tie, however slight or silken, we must become active instruments in any quarrel in which she is involved. An attack on her would mean a war with England. We have accepted this responsibility and do not shrink from it, but this is altogether a different affair from needlessly going out of our way to put Canada and ourselves in a false position—to offer an affront, by implying a suspicion, of a near neighbor. This official meddling is not calculated to give the natural affections of nations free and uncontrolled play. The first shipment of troops to the western shores of the Atlantic was unnecessary and uncalled-for, but this last announced supplement is grossly insulting, and will be so regarded.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	47 @ 49	
Erie shares	22 @ 23	22½
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	43 @ 45	44
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M., 1867	92 @ 94	92½ 3
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	86 @ 88	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	75 @ 77	76 5½
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	77 @ 79	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	81 @ 83	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	39½ @ 38½ds	39½ 9 dis.
Do. do. all paid	58 @ 59	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ℔ cent.	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F'd, 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., 1882	86 @ 88	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	65 @ 66x.d.	
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., '72	94 @ 96	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ℔ cent. convertible	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent., sterling	81 @ 83	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	18 @ 20	

M. Chevalier's Speech.

The following is a translation of a portion of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER's speech at the banquet given to the Prefect of the Herault:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to propose to you a toast which you are always willing to receive—"The health of His Majesty the Emperor"—a toast with which naturally are connected the healths of Her Majesty the Empress and the Prince Imperial. In the history of a great nation like ours there are epochs, unhappily very rare, when men devotedly attached to their country regret not to possess the power analogous to that of Joshua, who told the sun to stand still. They address a prayer to heaven to continue and perpetuate a state of things in which their country is as regards its position towards the rest of the world, and as regards the individual position of France. France, gentlemen, is at the present moment in one of those rare epochs. France is honored and respected abroad: she is also feared, but only by those who are the enemies of progress and the adversaries of civilization. France has fully reassumed her rank. I will not simply say that a new lustre has been thrown upon the glory of her arms; I wish also to say that she is considered in the world as the foremost representative and champion of social and political progress. I say political progress as well as social progress, because the Constitution of the Empire has been placed, by its august author himself, under the shield of the immortal principles of '89. You have two means, equally sure, of proving that France occupies this grand position in the world: it is, on the one hand, the admiration and sympathy which she inspires in peoples who hope for a better fate; on the other hand, there are the expressions of hatred or mistrust showered upon her by the favorers of the past, and by men animated by the passions of another age. I regret that recent speeches oblige me to place in the ranks of the latter some of the Ministers of a great nation—our nearest neighbor, celebrated for its love of liberty and progress, and to which the Government of the Emperor had made the most honorable advances for both parties, which deserved a better welcome and a more friendly response.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

News by the Pony Express—Overwhelming Union Vote in California—Seizure of Vessels at San Francisco—Emigration from Texas—Sick of Secession—Interesting Gold News, &c.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
161 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY,
Monday, Sept. 16.

The California Overland Pony Express, with dates to the 7th inst., passed this point at 5 P. M. today, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 7.

Arrived on the 5th, steamer *Golden Gate*, Panama; ship *Henry Budham*, Liverpool; British Survey ship *Hecate*, Victoria. Sailed, 5th—ship *Isle Marc*, Sydney.

The market is generally firm and healthy, with no important sales since the election.

The immense Union vote has dispersed all fears of any domestic disturbance, and there is every prospect of an early and profitable Fall trade.

The returns from the State election are still incomplete. The vote of the whole State will be 120,000. As far as heard from, STANFORD (Republican) has 43,800 votes, CONNESS, (Union Democrat,) 20,500, and MCCONNELL, (Breckinridge,) 19,400. The balance of the vote will not materially vary the proportionate vote.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized the ship *Henry Brigham*, which had just arrived from Liverpool. He also seized two hundred tons of coal on board, which was shipped on the owner's account as well as the freight money on the balance of the cargo, consisting of upwards of 800 tons of coal. The ship is owned by non-residents, the LATHROPS BROTHERS, of Savannah, Ga., though in the *American Lloyd* she is registered as owned by HATWATER & MULFORD, of that place. She was built in 1851 by P. & S. SPRAGUE & Co., of Boston, and was then named *Telegraph*. While at Savannah, in 1859, she was burned, and there rebuilt, when her name was changed to the one she now bears. She is clipper model, registered 1,000 tons, and her value estimated at $30,000. Her 200 tons of cargo and the freight money, on balance, after paying the seamen's wages, and probably the Captain's wages also, are confiscated.

The ship *Benefactor* was also seized, on the ground that one-eighth of the vessel is owned by parties residing in Virginia. She was, however, promptly released on filing the proper bonds at the Custom-house. Seven-eighths of this ship is owned by LOW & BROTHERS, of New-York. She is run under charter to sail for China, carrying a large and valuable cargo.

The Sinking Fund in the State Treasury has been used to redeem $96,060 of California seven per cent. bonds at 99¾ on the dollar.

Los Angeles papers continue to notice the arrival in the Southern part of the State of emigrants from Texas. They report a terrible condition of affairs as existing in that unhappy State, and that large numbers, who are sick of secession, are leaving for California. There is no security of life or property there, either against Indians or Secessionists. The latter find that if men, even of their own kind, want money, they demand it, and if refused, they threaten to shoot. All the Union men were disarmed at first, and they are powerless, but there are large numbers of them, and if they had arms and assistance from the Government, would bring the rebels to a terrible retribution. There are many on the road to California. They all hope that when they get through they will find at least peace and quiet here.

Advices from Washoe say that emigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated that the number coming to California across the Plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000, from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the greatest number by the Central route.

Letters are also reaching Oregon from emigrants on their way overland to that State. There were some 2,000 wagons traveling in a compact body. Capt. MAYNADIER and an escort were in company. It is stated that there would be a scarcity of provisions, as the supply on hand could be made to last only six weeks. Parties have started out from Walla-Walla with pack trains of provisions to meet their friends.

The steamer *Carrie Ladd* arrived at Portland, Sept. 2, bringing $27,000 in gold dust from the Nez Perces. The Indians are reported peaceable, and the recent alarm sounded about danger of Indian hostilities on a large scale are evidently an exaggeration.

The correspondent of the *Dalles Mountaineer*, says it demonstrates, beyond dispute, that the whole region of country embraced between the Cascades and Rocky Mountains is one vast gold field, and only requires development to revolutionize that entire coast. An area of 3,200 square miles have been sufficiently prospected to establish the existence of mineral. Exploring parties have been fitting out for the Elk Country and Bitter Root Valley, where large prospects are anticipated. The near approach of Winter renders the postponement of emigration to that quarter advisable, but in the Spring there will probably be another gold rush.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP APPOINTED STREET COMMISSIONER—APPROPRIATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Aldermen met in special meeting last evening at 5 o'clock, Alderman CORNELL in the chair.

The following appropriations were made:

To the Ladies Union Aid Society, $500; to the St. Joseph's Society, $500, increasing the amount to $2,500, and $500 to the New-York Magdalen Society, making, with the sum previously appropriated, $3,500.

The ordinance appropriating $850,000 to the Commissioners of the Central Park, was amended so as to make the sum $250,000, and passed.

The regular order of business was suspended to take up communications.

The President then laid before the Board a letter from the Mayor, covering a communication from Gustavus W. Smith, dated at Lexington, Ky., resigning his office as Street Commissioner, and returning thanks for the kind treatment which he had uniformly received from the Board. The resignation is made on account of ill health. The Mayor nominated Shepherd F. Knapp to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Smith.

Alderman DAYTON sought to have the subject referred to a Committee of three, and failing in that, moved to lay it over. The motion to concur with the nomination was finally adopted, 13 to 1.

The Board adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock this evening.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TAX LEVY AT $11,318,514 04—INCREASE OF $1,566,006 50 OVER LAST YEAR.

A Special Meeting of this Board was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking final action on the Tax Levy. Nearly an hour was passed in a somewhat acrimonious debate, Mr. PURDY complaining of assertions in the minority report presented by Mr. BLUNT, and finally other members took part in a debate which extended so wide of the questions before the Board, that points of order were raised, but at length the tax levy was reached, Mr. TWEED having made a motion to take it up item by item, and if no objection was made, the item as read should be considered as adopted. The County tax levy, amounting to $2,675 05, was passed without discussion, as was the State tax, amounting to $2,108,635. The City tax was then taken up *seriatim*. Mr. ELY, as the items were read, moved the reduction as recommended in his report, taking the street-cleaning contract as a test question, from which he proposed to deduct $30,000. This being lost by a vote of 4 to 8, he offered no further objection to the other items which he had proposed to reduce, and the whole tax levy for City purposes, as directed by the Legislature to be raised, was finally passed, footing up a total of $6,534,822—and a grand total to be raised by tax of $11,318,514, being an increase of $1,566,006 50 over the taxes of 1860.

On the final passage of the ordinance providing for the assessment and collection of the tax, Messrs. ELY and PURDY voted in the negative, the former for reasons given in his special report, and the latter because he had been assured by the Comptroller that he would not pay certain items embraced therein.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The contractor for building the new Court-house, J. C. TUCKER, Esq., commenced yesterday to fence in the ground appropriated for its site in the Park, viz.: 300 feet in length by 200 in depth, extending back so as to inclose the old bell-tower. It shuts off several paths, and of course will necessitate the cutting down of many fine trees. The high board fence which is being erected, is anything but an ornament to the Park, but is necessary to keep idlers and loafers away from the work. It will be a long time before those accustomed to pass through the Park for so many years, will be able to reconcile themselves to the change.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—A German peddler, named JACOB GOLDSTEIN, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, from BERNARD SPRINCE, residing in Grand-street. SPRINCE, it appears, was playing cards in his house, and GOLDSTEIN was watching the game. By some means, the chain which held SPRINCE's watch became loosened from his vest, and GOLDSTEIN, as charged, slyly drew the watch from his pocket and then left. The property was missed soon afterwards, and suspicion fell upon GOLDSTEIN, who, on being arrested, was locked up for examination.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown German, about 38 years of age, was found drowned in the water foot of Thirty-first-street, North River. Deceased was seen wandering about on Thursday, acting very strangely, and inquiring after his wife. He was five feet ten inches in height, with light hair and heavy whiskers. He had on a beaver frock coat, dark cloth vest, red striped shirt, brown pants, shoes, and gray cap, with white stripe. How he came in the water is unknown. The body was taken to Bellevue Hospital Dead House, and Coroner SCHIRMER notified to hold an inquest.

SEIZURE OF CARTRIDGES.—The Police received information yesterday that a large quantity of cartridges were stored at a private dwelling in First-avenue, near Eleventh-street. Sergt. LORD was detailed to secure them, and found sixteen large cases percussion cartridges, all of which he sent to the Arsenal. It appears that the owner, in order to save insurance had deposited a portion of his stock at his dwelling, and thus endangered the lives and property of not only himself and family, but those of his neighbors.

SURPRISE OF A BURGLAR—AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a burglar attempted to force an entrance into the store No. 24 Walker-street, but was surprised by a colored porter, who slept in the store. The porter fired a pistol at the burglar, but without effect. The burglar responded by firing a pistol at the porter, the ball from which passed through his shirt-sleeve. He then escaped.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY.—Since the reduction of fare on the People's Line to Albany, there has been a gratifying increase in both the freight and passenger traffic. The Fall trade with the West is setting in strongly, which adds largely to the customary business of the Company. The princely accommodations afforded to passengers on this route secures a large miscellaneous travel.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—A man named PORTER, while driving a heavy truck through Washington-street, yesterday, accidentally fell to the pavement, and one of the wheels passed over his body, injuring him internally and very dangerously. He was taken up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital. PORTER was in the employ of Messrs. D. S. GREGORY, Jr., & Co., of Jersey City, whose truck he was driving.

ALLEGED DISHONESTY OF A DOMESTIC.—BRIDGET DONNELLY, an Irish woman, who has been employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. LEWIS FRANKLIN, living at No. 404½ Grand-street, was arrested by Detective KEEFE, charged with having stolen $340 in gold from her employer. She was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Tombs, and committed for examination. She stoutly denies her guilt.

RUN OVER.—EDWARD MCDONALD, a fireman, while running to a fire on Thursday night, was knocked down on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue by Engine No. 28, and had one of his arms and legs fractured. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. MCDONALD resides at No. 17 Mott-street.

BURGLARY.—An unknown burglar made an attempt, early yesterday morning, to break into the store No. 274 Washington-street, and succeeded in forcing open the cellar-door, but becoming frightened, he fled without taking any plunder. No arrest.

BOY DROWNED.—Last evening, CHARLES RUSSELL, a little boy, whilst gathering chips on Pier No. 43 East River, by some means fell into the dock and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Amusements.

If the weather is fine to-day there will be a concert in Central Park. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Overture to "Zampa".....Herold.
2. Selections from "Der Freischütz"..Von Weber.
3. "Katy Did" Polka.....Jullien.
4. Grand "Hungarian March".....Rakoczy.

PART II.

5. Operatic selections from "Robert Le Diable".....Meyerbeer.
6. Scotch airs.....Jullien.
7. Allegretto scherzo, from Symphony in A minor.....Mendelssohn.
8. Russian National Hymn.

PART III.

9. Brandon Medley.....Bradley.
10. Fantasia from "Un Ballo in Maschera"...Verdi.
11. Festival March from "Der Tannhäuser". Wagner.
12. "Trab-Trab" Galop.....Sommerlatt.
13. National Medley.....Dodworth.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOR THE NAVY.—The Cadetship for the Navy at the disposal of Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, M. C., has been given, by the Committee appointed to select a candidate from among the attendants at the public schools in this city, to WILLIAM HARVY MOTT. Master MOTT is 16 years old, and resides at No. 16 Graham-street. His father is a United States sailor.

SUICIDE.—RICHARD BRADLEY, proprietor of the "Capitol" in Joralemon-street, committed suicide on Thursday, by jumping into the East River, from one of the Staten Island ferry-boats. He attempted to destroy his life about one year ago with laudanum, but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose by a friend.

THE LATE CAPT. JAMES MCQUEEN.—A meeting of the friends of the late Capt. JAMES MCQUEEN, New-York Fifteenth Regiment, was held Thursday evening, when Committees were appointed to bring the body to this city from Alexandria, and to make arrangements for the funeral.

The Railroad Accident in Indiana.

FUNERAL OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE ILLINOIS NINETEENTH.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 19.

The funeral of the soldiers killed by the accident night before last, took place to-day. After service at the arsenal by the Chaplain of the unfortunate regiment, the coffins, 28 in number, were placed in hearses on cars, draped in mourning and escorted by a battalion from the Illinois Twenty-fourth, and Nineteenth Home Guards and Rifle Regiment of this city through the principal streets. The coffins are now in vaults subject to order from Indianapolis.

The wounded are doing well. The surgeons now think all will recover.

The East India Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 20.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag-officer STRIBLING, of the East India Squadron, who says that Cochin China is at war with the French, who have possession of a considerable portion of the country, and are preparing for a vigorous campaign. Commodore STRIBLING remarks that Commander SCHENCK has fully vindicated the insult of firing at the *Saginaw* by the Chinese, and that no further action is required on his part.

Contradiction.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, Sept. 20.

The *Express* publishes an authoritative contradiction of the Bayard Taylor story in the *Tribune*, about ex-President BUCHANAN sending a portrait of Miss LANE to the "Almanac De Gotha." There are reasons for believing that the publisher of the "Almanac" was hoaxed by a German artist recently traveling through this country, and no other foundation whatever.

The State Fair at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Friday, Sept. 20.

The Fair closed this evening. The total receipts amount to between $8,000 and $9,000. An address was delivered this evening, by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York, which was listened to by a large crowd, who evinced their approbation of his remarks and sentiments by frequent and enthusiastic plaudits.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Launch a Gun-boat.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 20.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to launch the new gun-boat *Huron*, constructed by PAUL CURTIS, owing to an accident to the ways. She will be launched to-morrow.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 20.

One hundred and twenty canal boats, bound to tide-water, passed Fultonville yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 20—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN in fair demand and market firm for WHEAT; sales 14,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, 94c.@94½c.; 12,200 bush. do. at 95c.; 16,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at 94c.; 10,300 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at 90c.; 12,000 bush. Red Winter Illinois at 10c. CORN quiet and firm; sales 18,000 bush. at $1 04. CANAL FREIGHTS, 18½c. on Corn; 20c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bush. Wheat; 32,000 bush. Corn; 11,000 bush. Oats; 13,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 42,000 bush. Wheat; 97,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 20.

FLOUR advanced 5c. WHEAT 1c. higher—78½c. @79c. for No. 1, in store. CORN quiet. *Receipts*—6,500 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bush. Wheat, 99,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—10,000 bush. Wheat, 109,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS—15½c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

LET PARENTS AND GUARDIANS READ.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1861.

DR. BRANDRETH—*My Dear Sir*: I have used your Pills in my family for twenty-five years, and they have never failed to restore us when we have been sick.

In the diseases of early childhood, and in infancy, their value is beyond estimate to affectionate parents. Hooping cough, worms, measles, scarlet fever, small pox, all in my experience, have yielded to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I have reared a large family, and in twenty-five years have never had any other medicine inside my house but BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

Some years ago a violent cold settled upon my lungs; being of a consumptive family, I was greatly alarmed by the hard and continual cough, which appeared to be unrelieved. Having great faith, I determined to test the power of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

to the very utmost. I took in twenty-four hours fifty pills. When the last dose operated, I felt the spot about the pit of my stomach radiate, spread out, and with a long breath my cough was gone. In a few days I regained my usual health. I have known of many cases equally remarkable, and to which I shall be pleased to refer, if you so desire.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,
DANIEL MCDONALD,
No. 643 Ferry-street, Newark, N. J.

No. 249 CANAL-STREET and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE are the only places in New-York where the genuine Pills are sold at SIX BOXES A DOLLAR.

[Advertisement.]

THE WAY TO HAVE CLEAN LINEN.—Use PYLE'S O. K. Soap, the purest and most efficient soap ever made. One pound will outwear two of common soap, and will not injure color or texture. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 345 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

BOILS, TUMORS, SORES, &C., are quickly eradicated from the system, by the conjoint influence of Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

1861. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1861.
TO MILLINERS AND THE TRADE.
GENIN'S Mole Venetia Hat, the new PATENT SHAPE,
For Misses' wear, is now ready.
Furnished to the trade trimmed or untrimmed.
Misses', Infant's and Boys' pattern Hats of every description.
Made in Paris, London, and New-York.
Supplied to the trade, trimmed or untrimmed, at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Immense Deduction!!
JEFFERS, of No. 573 Broadway,
Offers his entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes at greatly reduced prices. No such opportunity has ever been presented to ladies of New-York, to obtain his goods at such a scale of reduced prices.
JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

1861. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1861.
Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
Supplied at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

1861. Genin, No. 513 Broadway. 1861.
GENIN makes Ladies' Riding Hats a specialty this Fall, and is introducing the most beautiful article in that line ever offered.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss challenges comparison. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, may be returned. Also, varicocele truss and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—BUDINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, W. CHIPPINDALE WRIGHT to JEANETTE IVES, sister of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

TROTTER.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 20, WILLIAM J. TROTTER, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of F., also the members of Columbian Lodge No. 484, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 67 Cannon-st.

BUCHANAN.—In this City, suddenly, at his residence, No. 16 West 25th-st., ROBERT STEWART BUCHANAN, son of the late James Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul in this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DUNSHEE.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 19, Mrs. SOPHIA V. DUNSHEE, relict of the late Samuel Dunshee, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 27 17th-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn, on Sunday next, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SALTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 19, CATHERINE MARIA, daughter of the late Thomas Salter, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts.

PERRIM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, at No. 22 Myrtle-av., AUGUSTUS WOODRUFF, infant son of Dr. and Lizzie Perrim.

Funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 21st, at 10 A. M.

HART.—In Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, Sept. 15, after a short illness, MICHAEL HART, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 10½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 37 West 14th-st.

COOK.—At Summit, N. J., THOMAS COOK, in the 80th year of his age.

Relations and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, Summit, at 10½ o'clock this day, (Saturday,) the 21st inst.

COX.—At sea, off the Isle of Trinidad, on Wednesday, July 10, JOHN NEWBOLD COX, Civil Engineer, son of Dr. Abm. L. Cox, of Orange, N. J., late of New-York City, aged 27 years.

UNTON.—At Tuckernock, Penn., very suddenly, WM. UNTON, of Binghamton, aged 29 years and 5 months.

He leaves a young widow to mourn his death, to whom he was married December last, and though suddenly called he doubtless sleeps in Jesus. His remains were taken to Spencer, Mass., for interment, his native place.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 499.—SEPT. 20, 1861.
42, 17, 73, 14, 38, 64, 37, 19, 21, 25, 58, 49.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 500.—SEPT. 20, 1861.
9, 10, 26, 44, 70, 59, 30, 15, 67, 71, 23, 20, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CARPETING.—NEW AND ELEGANT FALL Carpeting at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil-cloths, 1 to 8 yards wide. A great reduction in prices. All goods guaranteed. No urging to buy. Particularly note No. 99 Bowery.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ON YOUR
BOOK-BINDING,
AT THE
NEW-YORK BOOK-BINDERY,
No. 114 Fulton-st.,
Established over a quarter of a century.
E. WALKER & SONS, in order to keep their bindery and work people employed during the present depressed state of business, offer to bind for subscribers to Illustrated Bibles, History of the United States, Battles of America, Life and Times of Washington, Shakespeare, and all illustrated works published in this City, in their ornamental and pictorial styles, and allow twenty-five per cent. on their regular prices for binding these works. All orders sent to
E. WALKER & SONS,
No. 114 Fulton-st.,
will be promptly attended to.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

MILITARY.

UNION GRAY CAVALRY TROOP.

Under this organization a number of gentlemen of this City have associated for the purpose of learning the United States drill of Cavalry Tactics, and of fitting themselves generally for the position of officers in the Army or on the Staff. They have obtained the voluntary services of officers of superior ability, and intend to perfect themselves in all the details of the service. They would be pleased to have unite with them other gentlemen of this City who take interest in the subject, and for such purpose they will meet at the office of S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt, No. 76 William-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, inst., at 3½ P. M., where any gentleman desirous of joining them may see the uniform and equipments, and learn all further particulars.

The following are some of the members:

Lorillard Spencer,	Theodore Roosevelt,
P. M. Lydig, Jr.,	Lewis LaFarge,
Washington Murray,	Temple Prime,
David Lydig,	Henry Cleus,
Leonard W. Jerome,	James A. Roosevelt,
A. D. Le Fevre,	Craig W. Wadsworth,
John Martin, Jr.,	George G. Kellog,
J. A. McVicar,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Edward King,	Frederick Wood,
Cambridge Livingston,	Morris K. Jessup,
Henry W. Cooper,	J. Cooper Lord,
Jeremiah Loder,	Robert B. Roosevelt,

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

COL. WILLIAM NORTHEGDE.

Officers' Head-quarters, Room No. 20 Cooper Union.

This Regiment is now in camp at Elm Park, Staten Island, has been duly accepted by the War Department, and is commanded by disciplined officers, who have seen service. The pay will be $13 per month, and a full bounty of $100.

Any suitable person who shall recruit men for this Regiment, previous to the 25th inst., and report to the Colonel by that date, shall be entitled to official position in the Regiment, as follows:

For recruiting 25 able-bodied men, Captain.
For recruiting 20 able-bodied men, First Lieutenant.
For recruiting 15 able-bodied men, Second Lieutenant.
For recruiting 10 able-bodied men, Orderly Sergeant.
For recruiting 8 able-bodied men, Sergeant.
For recruiting 4 able-bodied men, Corporal.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

COL. W. MERRITT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters. $2 bounty paid to each recruit.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to have a sight at the enemy, are invited to join at the Mercer House.

CAPT. D. MORRISON.

FOR HON. E. D. BAKER'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT—In active service over four months, now in the advance post of the Potomac,

WANTED 100 MEN.

A bounty of $100 will be given to each recruit, who will be sent immediately to the head-quarters of the regiment. Good able-bodied men, wishing to enlist in this fine regiment, to sustain their country's honor, will immediately apply at the recruiting office, Nos. 584 and 586 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

Lieut. PETER HAGAN, Recruiting Officer.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway.

Lieut.-Col EGAN,
Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., GARDES LAFAYETTE.—The only recruiting office of this regiment is located at Lafayette Hall. Recruits are provided with board and lodging as soon as sworn in, and sent to join the regiment at least once a week. As the regiment is filling rapidly, early application will entitle the recruits to enter in companies of their choice.

P. A. GERDY, Recruiting Officer.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD
OF CHOICE OPORTO ELDER.
FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE.
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS AND INVALIDS

SAMBUCUS TREE OF PORTUGAL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every Family at this season should use the
SAMBUCI WINE,
celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC
it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.

AS A DIURETIC
it imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE
is not a mixture or manufactured article; but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Elder, grown in New-Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO
a few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the wine:

Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.	Dr. Wilson, 11th-st., N. Y.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State.	Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City.	Dr. Doughty, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Parker, New-York City.	Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N. J.	Dr. Davis, Chicago, Ill.,

And many others, too numerous to publish.
☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.
MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.
FOR SALE BY
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 576 Broadway.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th-st.
J. MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.
D. S. BARNES, No. 292 Broadway.
DE LA VERNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.,
And by first-class druggists generally.
A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Vineyard, Passaic, N. J.;
Office, No 208 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
Agent for France and Germany.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
HANDSOME PATTERNS,
One, two and three dollars a set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

HOWE'S
ARMY SCALE.
FOLDS AND LOCKS UP.
Call and examine.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution of the day.
CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BOMBAY, September, 1860.
This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction, and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.
Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution, and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is the
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

Consumptives, and ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement, can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.
☞ FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 16, 1861.

The new style of Government POSTAGE STAMPS is now ready, and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of

SIX DAYS

from the date of this notice, after which stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, &c., &c.
The subscriber will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the RECIPE and directions for making and using a simple vegetable butter, that will in a few days remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clean, smooth and beautiful. Those wishing the Recipe will please call on, or address, with postage,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, &c.,
No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—MONTHLY meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts. The President, SAMUEL M. PERKINS, Esq., will deliver an address on *The Best Method of Teaching Arithmetic*. All teachers, and the friends of education generally, are invited to be present.

By order, J. H. FANNING,
Chairman Ex. Com.

TENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE TO THE call of the General Committee, the Association will meet at Runk's Hotel on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

GEORGE DONALDSON, President.
WM. KELLOCK, } Secretaries.
GEO. GAMBS, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet MONDAY, Sept. 23, at 7 P. M., at No. 624 8th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, according to the call of the Republican Central Committee. By order,

ROBERT PATERSON, President.
WM. J. O'BRYON, } Secretaries.
J. N. SIMONSON, }

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. [illegible], NO. 123 Bleecker-st., [illegible] will open on [illegible] a [illegible] selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest modes, at very moderate prices. No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

A CARD.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS TAKES PLEASure in announcing to her customers and the ladies, that she will open Fall styles of Paris Millinery of the latest novelties, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
MRS. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, at No 37 Chambers-st., to close the concern, consisting in part of Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Merinoes, Crapes, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Country and City merchants are invited to call.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. PORTER, D. D.; at 7 P. M. by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Subject—*The Fullness of Time.* Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited to attend.

CAMP MEETING AT MASPETH, L. I., three miles from Williamsburgh, continued over Sunday. Cars and stages leave every half hour. Refreshments on the ground.

ON DEMANDE DANS UNE FAMILLE Americaine, une jeune Francaise agée de seize à seize ans, pour soigner des enfants. Ce n'est pas necessaire à savoir parler l'Anglais. S'adresser à No. [illegible] East Broadway, de 11 à 2 heures.

BOARD WANTED FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, between 14th and 30th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Apply to THOMAS DENHAM, at the College, corner 23d-st. and 4th av.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young American woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant or children from their birth; has no objection to travel or to go a short distance in the country; is a neat sewer; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., corner 16th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' place; the best of City reference from where she has lived three years. Call for 2 days at No. 305 Atlantic-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, for a very respectable and thoroughly experienced Protestant girl; is of very neat appearance, intelligent and reliable; references unexceptionable, and wages moderate. Inquire for MARIA, at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; one who understands taking care of an infant. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young girl, who can speak English and German, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; the advertiser has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 561 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a well-recommended woman as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CONPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; is a most excellent baker, and understands meats, poultry, baking, soups, pastry and jellies; wages $8; no objection to a respectable boarding-house, or would take charge of a large washing and laundress. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, who has lived with French and German; has no objection, if required, to assist in washing; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can give the best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 224 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A cook who thoroughly understands French and English cooking, in a private boarding-house. Has no objection to go out by the day. Best of City reference. Apply at 120 East 25th-st., basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, in a small, private family, as cook. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable steady Protestant young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork and assist with the washing; understands their business well, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 85 15th-st., near 3d-av., first floor up stairs, for two days. N. B.—Will be found willing and obliging.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 412 3d-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, or would do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East Houston, near Mott-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework. She is a first-rate cook, and has the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 13, 3d floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, with good City reference, as good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Leroy-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework in a small private family; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply to No. 109 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DEsires a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for three days at 132 Tillary, corner of Duffield-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AED IRONER.—AN experienced Protestant young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; the best of references given in regard to character and qualifications. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman with best of reference. Apply at No. 120 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and experience would like to take charge of a gentleman's establishment or first-class boarding-house, or instruct young children; would have no objection to go to California, West Indies or elsewhere. Would refer to Mr. Marcus, Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or address M. J., Box No. 207 Yonkers Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. Call for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 32 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as general house servant; has lived three years in her last place; can give the best reference. Call at No. 232½ West 25th-st., near 8th-av., in the confectionary store.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a Scotch Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes to do the work of a family in City or country; can cook, bake bread and pie, and wash and iron first rate; can enter her place immediately; wages moderate. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation; can cook, bake, and wash and iron; has reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young girl to do the general housework of a small plain family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can cut and fit all kinds of boys' and children's clothing, do up ladies' muslins and French fluting; no objections to travel with a lady; has the best of City references. Call at No. 114 East 14th-st., first door from 3d-av. Can be seen until engaged.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a capable young woman as first-class laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing in the best style; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE HONEST AND industrious girl is anxious to procure a situation as laundress; is an excellent washer, and can do up all kinds of linen in good style; has good reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, and can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 302 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she is competent of doing both; has the best of reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 6 East 37th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 176 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, AN IRISH Protestant, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would like to assist in housekeeping. No objection to the country. Best reference from her last place. Call at No. 175 East 26th-st., third floor, room No. 11. Can be seen till engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 18 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy girl to do up-stairs work, and mind children; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 393 8th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY woman, with a good breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse. Apply at the shoe-store, Atlantic-st., one door below Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as nurse; understands plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has no objections to travel with a family; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SMART YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is an excellent sewer; can make herself useful and obliging; can come well recommended; call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a most respectable and trustworthy woman, as child's nurse; can take charge of an infant or grown children; has several years City reference, and refers to her present employers, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, to take care of children and do sewing, and to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 13, 3d floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent person wants a situation as seamstress or seamstress and light chamberwork; excellent City references. Apply at No. 259 7th-av., third floor, front room, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN American Protestant woman wishes a situation; understands the care of a child from its birth; is also a good, plain seamstress. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRSTclass seamstress, to work by the week or month; understands the cutting and making of boys' and girls' clothing, and ladies' dresses; also all kinds of family sewing; a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. Is accustomed to cloakmaking and dressmaking. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker. She thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 248 East 13th-st., store-door, for one week, or until engaged.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a smart, respectable and intelligent girl to do general housework, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant; very neat in her duties and appearance, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a capable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to city or country; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; would see to children and sew if required. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A GIRL JUST from Boston, is anxious to procure a situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer, and can do up gentlemen's and ladies' linen in style; understands the care of milk and butter; is neat and tidy. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY WHO has been teaching for some years, and desires some change of employment; almost anything where the confinement is not too great. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.: neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STRICTLY temperate Englishman, a situation in a gentleman's family; is an experienced servant in all its branches; thoroughly understands the treatment and management of both carriage and hunting horses, harness and carriages; has been brought up to it from a child; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in Europe and in this country and City; can take charge of a dinner; is a good waiter; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; will be found an honest, industrious and trustworthy man; will go to any part of the United States. Best of City and country references. Call, or address till engaged, JOHN NEWBOALD, No. 197 Allen-st., in the rear, between Houston and Stanton-sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages, and is a good and careful driver; has had long experience in this, as well as the old country; can produce the most satisfactory recommendations from last employers; no objections to City or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG SINGLE Protestant man desires a situation in the country; he thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, garden and cows, and has been accustomed to make himself generally useful; five years' references of ability and unexceptionable character can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a steady young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; would assist on a farm if required; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good and careful driver, and will make himself useful around; can be well recommended. Address P. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener by a single man who is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kind of cattle; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG man desires a situation in the country as groom, gardener, &c.; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, garden and cows, and has been accustomed to make himself generally useful; references of ability and unexceptionable character can be given. Call on, or address E. M., No. 9 City Hall square, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and especially grapes; also, the growing of pine-apples; laying out of gentleman's places; building of green-houses, graperies, and gardening in general; the very best references given. Address T. R., in care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

TO HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, by an Englishman of business habits and experience, a situation as above, either wholesale or retail. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MARRIED COUPLE—NO CHILDREN—wanted on a country place, 10 miles from the City; the man must be a good gardener, and understand the care of green-house plants. Address, stating references and wages, HENRY, Box No. 1,410 Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGLISE FRANCAISE EPISCOPALE DU ST. ESPRIT—Coin des rues Franklin et Church. Service tous les DIMANCHES, à 10 heures et ½ du matin; le prochain, le sermon sur les pavoles d'Ephesiens, iv.: 1—3.

UNE JEUNE FEMME FRANCAISE, PROTestante désirerait se placer dans une famille allant en Europe, pour prendre soin des enfants. Elle offre les plus hautes recommandations de la dame avec lagaelle elle est depuis trois ans. S'addresser 30 West 21eme-rue.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille partant bientot pour l'Europe. Comme bonne d'enfants ou femme de chambre. Elle offre des plus hautes recommandations. S'adresser à Box No. 792 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—A DIAMOND RING—ON THURSDAY evening, Aug. 12, in Washington Park, Macdougal-st., or 5th-av., between Washington Park and 38th-st., east side, a DIAMOND RING of five stones, set in black enamel. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering the same at No. 144 Duane-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000.—A good business man, with the above amount of capital, to take an interest in an old-established merchant tailoring and clothing business in this City, done mostly for cash. Address, with real name, to CLOTHIER, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF CROCKERY AND glassware of a jobbing-house of long standing, doing a Western, Northern and near-by trade, of $50,000 to $60,000, with its good will, stock, small and well assorted, at a low figure, for cash. Address Box No. 181 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, CONVENient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING below 14th-st., a little west of Broadway, have a fine, well furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, which they would like to dispose of to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 166 T

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN LIVING IN HIS own house, near Washington-square, with small family and no children, would take a family to board, give them a parlor and from one to five bedrooms, connected, on second floor, with private table, or would take a party of gentlemen. Address H. R., Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

BOARDING.—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET —An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $8 to $14 per week, according to rooms desired. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, 20th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to one or two gentlemen who respect the Sabbath. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, with full or partial board; house first class, with all the modern improvements. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at 119 9th-st., west of Broadway

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, wishing a large furnished room, with partial board for gentlemen, may be suited by applying at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and good board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 109 West 13th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room to let to gentlemen with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 640 6th-av.

BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, bath, gas, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 272 6th-av., two doors above 17th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a front room on the third floor. House brownstone, and contains modern improvements, pleasantly located, convenient to the cars, and within fifteen minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 140 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, together or separate, in the house of a small family, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY of three persons in exchange for the rent of a first-class house, handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. The house will be rented to a small genteel American family of three or four persons without children. Boarding-house keepers will not be treated with. The house is on one of the best streets on Brooklyn Heights, near two ferries. The best of references required. Address Box No. 1,001 New-York Post-office, where an interview can be had.

A CARD.—HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV., Broadway and 22d-st. The spacious elegant dining room added to this hotel being now in complete order, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen desiring board at table d'hote. Handsomely furnished suites of rooms, having all the modern conveniences, can be had on very moderate terms. Private tables if required.

WANTED.—BOARD, IN A NICE FAMILY, IN exchange for teaching. Will prepare boys for recitation in schools, or take entire charge and fit them for college. English taught thoroughly. Perfect drilling given in Latin and Greek. Will assist in any good school, or would establish one in a good location. Will give private lessons to young gentlemen or ladies. Address EDUCATION, Station D, Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET.—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CLINton and Lafayette avenues, a nice suite of rooms, also a small room, with board, for a single gentleman, or a lady and daughter, or gentleman and wife. The attention of parties is invited, who value a quiet, tidy home, and are fond of music. Address M. M. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, IN A PLAIN private boarding-house, strictly respectable, or in a private family, above 20th-st., and west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate; will pay in advance. Reference exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or No. 195 8th-av., corner of 20th-st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a large front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well-furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen in business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required breakfast may be given, and on the gentlemen's own terms, and served in the room.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—TWO SUITES OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on first and second floors, suitable for a large family or two small families, or a party of friends who require first-class accommodations. Private table only. Also a large furnished room to let, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

**HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

CLINTON-PLACE.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let to a party of one, two or three gentlemen, together or separately, with breakfast, if desired, the entire second floor, well furnished and very convenient; no other boarders. Address COMFORT, Box No. 116 *Times* office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—TWO FINE, AIRY FRONT rooms, communicating, to let, with attendance, near the 5th-av. Hotel, in a house with modern improvements, where there are no boarders or young children. For particulars, apply at No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPAL CLERgyman's family or a school, for a young lady who can pay $25 quarterly in advance and give lessons for one or two hours per day as an equivalent for a comfortable room and plain board; the most satisfactory reference given. Address MRS. LEYMAN, No. 33 Clinton-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 121 EAST 34th-st., would like to accommodate a small family, or two or three persons, with pleasant furnished rooms and board; house contains modern improvements; location pleasant; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room, furnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a small front room for a gentleman. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Family small.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. Situation delightful, five minutes' of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. House has modern improvements.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated at No. 107 East 39th-st. Modern conveniences, good neighborhood, house newly furnished throughout. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—En suite or single, to let, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, elegantly furnished; references exchanged. For further particulars, inquire at No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTEEL SINGLE young men can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in a small private family, where there are no boarders, from Oct. 1. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

NO. 80 NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN UNIversity-place and 5th-av.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can obtain board in a first-class house, with choice of rooms in suites or single. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference given and required.

AT NO. 151 EAST TENTH-STREET, corner of 4th-av., and one short block from Broadway, to let, with or without board, a pleasant front and back parlor. Will be let together or singly. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to first-class gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all modern conveniences.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Board in a strictly private family; the second floor, for a family or single gentleman. Best of reference given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH breakfast, to single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Location pleasant and convenient to 5th-av. Apply at No. 16 West 19th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had with board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF THREE VERY DESIRABLE rooms to let on the first floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st., corner of 4th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 4 Bond-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A SMALL FAMILY, residing in a pleasant house in Yonkers, are desirous of obtaining a few persons to board with them for the Winter, or would take the charge, education and otherwise, of a widower's family. House contains gas and furnace; a good stable on the premises. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMily, residing in a pleasant village in Westchester County, would like to accommodate a small family, or two or three persons, for the Winter. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 121 East 34th-st.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—THREE OR FOUR rooms, unoccupied, can be had on reasonable terms, in a pleasant location, and within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to Wm. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS AT PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, the undersigned, Executors of the will of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in execution of the directions of said will, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, late of said deceased, to wit: The well-known and popular watering-place, known as "THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS," In the County of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, 13 miles northeast from Lancaster, 18 miles southwest from Reading, and on the Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburgh Turnpike Road, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 38 miles east of Harrisburgh, and 11 miles north of the Bird-in-hand station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The property consists of

77⅞ ACRES OF LAND,

Part of it excellent farming land and part mountain land, covered with fine chestnut and other timber, with numerous springs of the purest water, which are conducted to douches and baths. The buildings are extensive, and capable of entertaining

FIVE HUNDRED VISITORS.

This watering-place and Summer resort has every season since its commencement been well patronized, at times to its full capacity, and this year has its full proportion in comparison with similar places.

The Columbia and Reading Railroad, now being constructed, passes within one-quarter of a mile of the Springs, and when completed will make

"THE EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,"

The most convenient of access of all the fashionable watering places.

Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next, or immediately, if desired.

Sale will begin at 1 o'clock of said day.

ADAM KONIGMACHER, } Executors.
WM. CARPENTER, }

STOCK SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall, as assignee, sell at public auction, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, at 12½ o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1861, thirty-seven hundred (3,700) shares, par value, $100 each, of the Capital Stock of the "Persse & Brooks Paper Works." The works of said Corporation are situated at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. My title to the said stock is that taken by me as general assignee of the firm of Persse & Brooks, and the claim adverse to my title, made by a Trustee appointed in Connecticut, has just been withdrawn and abandoned, so as to enable me to make sale. The creditors of Persse & Brooks, who are entitled to the proceeds of the sale, are requested to attend and protect their interests. The stock will be sold in parcels to suit the convenience of purchasers.

GEORGE J. FORREST,
Assignee of Persse & Brooks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bureaus, card-tables, hall chairs, mahogany divans and ottomans, covered in hair cloth, oak office-table, covered in green leather, oak dressing-tables, carved rosewood bedstead, elegant rosewood suite, covered in figured crimson brocatel, rosewood corner etagere, mahogany card-table, rosewood marble-top centre-table. Also, the stock and fixtures of a cigar and sample room, wines, liquors, porters, ales and cigars, beer-pump, screen, office-railing, show-cases, &c. Also, a large lot of oil-paintings, gilt and rosewood frame engravings, water colors, engravings under glass; the entire lot to be sold without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at store No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock, (removed for convenience of sale,) a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting of superb rosewood parlor secretary; do. etagere; do. library; bookcases, music cabinets, buffets; do. stands, parlor suites, library and dining-room suites, extension dining tables and chairs, parlor bedsteads, toilet sets, vases, lounges, &c.; a general assortment. Sale positive, and well worthy the notice of those wishing good furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL AT auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a general assortment of handsome parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany. Also mattresses, spring-beds, China, glassware, window shades, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, bedding, washstands, kitchenware, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
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Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MC DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50 Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DANIEL DEVLIN is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

DANIEL DEVLIN, JONATHAN OGDEN,
CHARLES C. HUDSON, STEPHEN W. JESSUP,
RICHARD S. ROBERTSON, JOHN DEVLIN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of DEVLIN & CO.

DANIEL DEVLIN,
JONATHAN OGDEN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861. STEPHEN W. JESSUP.

MR. WILLIAM REILLY CEASES TO BE a partner in our firm from this date. The remaining partners will settle all accounts due from or to the late firm, and will continue the business under the uniform style of R. G. DUNN & CO., here, as well as at all the cities where our branches are located.

R. GRAHAM DUNN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1861. R. R. BOYD.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner [illegible]

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept, 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1. marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamshipt h Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1856. 1case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa. from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Peat, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1827. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool,

December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J: L: By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J: L. By the Centra America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858: 1 package, marked S: & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case: No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E: B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool,

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1869, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Iler, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petriefrom Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, rom Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

eptember, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L Simelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg. from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By e Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F n triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. [illegible], marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. [illegible], marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 806. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475. marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B-I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rottdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo. from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompsen. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1858. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January. 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March. 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over ircle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bull's Head Bank. have declared a semiannual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 1.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. [illegible] sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite [illegible]; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID, $550,000.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY STORES.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office No. 7 Bowling-green, until 4 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army the following subsistence stores, viz.:

2,438 barrels first quality Mess Pork, full salted, 200 lbs. meat.

150,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Sides, slip covers, packed in tight tierces, of about 300 lbs. each.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Shoulders, shank cut off close to the brisket, slip covers, packed as above.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Hams, slip covers, packed as above.

5,015 barrels first quality Southern or St. Louis Flour.

2,000 barrels first quality Western Flour.

2,250 bushels prime buality White Beans, Peas or Split Peas, in ordinary barrels, thoroughly coopered, and in good order.

70,000 pounds prime Rice, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

30,000 pounds prime No. 4 Hominy, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

70,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, raw, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

24,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, roasted, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

3,000 pounds, good quality, Black Tea, one-half Oolong, one-half Souchong.

165,000 pounds refined light yellow coffee Sugar, or the best quality clean, dry, raw Sugar, in ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

8,400 gallons of good Cider Vinegar, put up in iron-hooped barrels.

10,000 pounds first quality Adamantine Candles, to be sixteen ounces to the pound; one-third 6s, two-thirds 12s.

3,000 pounds first quality Sperm Candles, 16 ounces to the pound; one-half 6s, one-half 12s.

40,000 pounds good hard brown Soap, full weight.

750 bushels good clean, dry, fine Salt, in strong, tight, well-coopered barrels, thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

4,000 gallons good Molasses or Syrup, in barrels or half-barrels, with four iron hoops.

16,000 pounds first quality Dried Apples, in tight barrels.

150 barrels of double-rectified proof Whisky; barrels to be of the best quality for containing whisky, with four iron hoops; to be guaged and marked as shall be required.

35,000 pounds dessicated potatoes.

25,000 pounds dessicated mixed vegetables.

1,000 gallons mixed pickles in 10-gallon kegs, as for the Navy.

Stores to be ready for delivery in any part of New-York City on the 4th day of October, and shall be so delivered without cost to the United States. Small samples in labeled boxes to accompany the proposals when practicable. Separate proposals will be required for each article, in which reference must be made to their proper samples. Certificates of inspection will be required for all meats and flour certifying on the part of the seller to their present quality and condition. The seller's name, with date of purchase, required on each package. 7 iron hoops on each barrel of pork. Boxes to be wood strapped. Affidavit of coffee-roaster required as to the identity of roasted coffee with sample. Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each article. All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and carefully compared with the retained samples. Each bid must contain a copy of the printed advertisement to which it refers, and must also have the signatures of two responsible sureties, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the obligations of the bidder, in case any part of his proposal shall be accepted. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores for United States Army," and must be sent with samples to my office.

M. R. MORGAN,
SEPT. 20, 1861. Capt. and Com. Sub. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY DESIRES to give lessons in French and piano music. Her education is most excellent, and she has superior recommendations. She has a fine piano at her residence, where she can teach the pupils, if desired. Address Mlle. A. DE B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Inquirers can be referred to present and former pupils. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing. in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS for sale or rent, at lowest of low rates. Rent applied, if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's prize Melodeons, of all styles, at great bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

SIGNOR J. NUNO RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public that this Winter he will give singing and piano lessons. Orders will be received at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 98 East 22d-st.

A MASTERLY PERFORMANCE ON THE Piano-forte is speedily attained by Mrs. PAIGE'S truly original and very agreeable method. Her lessons will soon be resumed. Cards of address at No. 184 Waverley-place, corner of West 10th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, desires a situation as soprano in a quartette choir; also, a few pupils in singing; terms moderate. Address Box No. 2,283 New-York Post-office.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RESERVED SEATS.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock—to conclude at 10½.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that, commencing from this evening, seats will be reserved in any part of the house. They may be had only at the Academy of Music, from 8 to 5, where, likewise, private boxes and orchestra seats may be secured.

N. B.—Seats secured three days in advance.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 25 CTS. RESERVED SEATS 25 cts.

Private boxes from $2 to $6, according to number of seats. Orchestra stalls in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Hermann's platform, 50 cents.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK, The wonderful Performances of THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR, HERMANN.

The performances of HERMANN are entirely original and novel. The distinguishing feature is the entire ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS, All effects being solely produced by extraordinary MANUAL SKILL.

THE PROGRAMME WILL COMPRISE TWELVE PIECES, IN TWO PARTS.

During the intervals of Hermann's Programme, GRAND CONCERT BY THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Tickets, fifty cents, to be had at the Academy, Sibell's, the music stores, hotels, and at the door. The public are particularly requested to buy their tickets during the day, to avoid crowding at the door.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCEnery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNITED STATES LOAN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a Book will be opened on the 21st day of September, at the office of KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, for Subscriptions, under my superintendence, for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of Congress of July 17, 1861.

These Notes will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date, to the order of the subscriber, or as directed, and bearing *Interest at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually*; such Interest being at the rate of TWO CENTS PER DAY ON EVERY HUNDRED DOLLARS. For the convenience of the holder, each Note will have Coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which Coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during Fifteen Days from the Day of Opening the Book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than Fifty Dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of Fifty Dollars or One Hundred Dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than One Hundred Dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing, and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty Dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amount so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred installment the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th of August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them, when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the banks of this City, and current bank-notes—ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, forward the certificates of deposite to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address.

No charge will be made for the above services.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. Interest allowed from October 1.

This Bank has received on deposit during the last 19½ months, $501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

New-York State 6 per cent. loans, payable in 1866, 1872 and 1874.

New-York City 7 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1864.

Brooklyn City 6 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. UNITED STATES STOCKS, and UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, For sale, in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS. No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON, No. 50 Wall-st. Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS. The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOMESTEAD INSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 Beekman-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. All interested are requested to attend. PHILO HURD, Receiver.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

1860 ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP, 1861 Atlantic Insurance Scrip, wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange. Hanover-st.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type cast to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, IN THE AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

At each of which will be produced the domestic drama, TIME TRIES ALL, which is full of thrilling interest; and also the laughable farce, PLEASANT NEIGHBOR, which has never failed to convulse the audience with merriment. And this is THE LAST DAY OF THEIR REPRESENTATION. Who will not see them once more? Remember, LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, that this arrangement enables you to enjoy those interesting performances and return home before dark. Remember, also, that in addition to all this is to be seen, at all hours, without extra charge,

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE, FROM THE RIVER NILE IN EGYPT. The most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom. THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES, which is so graphically described in the book of Job. He is strictly an AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL, living under water or out of it; will float on the top of water, WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER, under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the historic Nile. He is accompanied by SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER, who is himself a curiosity as a specimen of that historic tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquaria, A LIVING SHARK, beside a great variety of other living Fish, Turtles, &c., &c.

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY. SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Miss DAWRON, Double-voiced Vocalist, Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, The talented young Violinist, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT

The brilliant and beautiful MRS. JOHN WOOD will appear as CINDERELLA, in the charming burlesque of that title. New Music by KOPPITZ. COMIC SONGS, DANCES. and DELIGHTS.

Mrs. W. R. Blake, Skerrett, Miss Hall, Lothian, Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, C. Szollosys appear.

Mrs. Wood will sing with Mr. Baker, the celebrated duetto marziale, allegro immoderato con fusee and featherano:

While we're here if they interfere,
Won't we give them a warming.

Also, the celebrated aria andante con furia e tendrezza:

Whack row de dow dow,
Where was Gen. Patterson?

received with UNBOUNDED ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.

MR. WALLACK

Begs to announce the completion of his new theatre. It will be opened WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25. Particulars of the NEW PLAY, TALENTED COMPANY, SCENERY, MACHINERY, AND DECORATIONS, will appear in future announcements.

Box office open Monday, 23d inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,

Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

Attractive bill on this SATURDAY NIGHT. BENEFIT OF SIGNOR SEBASTIAN QUAGLIANI. New and beautiful Programme of Arenic Scenes, In which all the Star Company and THE EDUCATED BUFFALOES appear.

REMEMBER THE GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE THIS AFTERNOON, Commencing at 2½ o'clock. THE BUFFALOES APPEAR AND ALL THE COMPANY.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ON MONDAY NIGHT, BENEFIT OF DAN. STONE, The Nation's Favorite Humorist.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-st. ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE FIELD. GEO. CHRISTY, W. ARLINGTON and Master LEON. New Comic Interlude. ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY. BURLESQUE OPERA AND NEW WALK AROUND. Admittance 25 cents.

SECESSION IS DEAD,

The South has had enough to do;
We are glad of that,
For it is an undisputed fact that victory is sure and true;
HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!

The world-famed CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY will open in Broadway. When? NEXT WEEK.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM,

5th-av., corner 39th-st.

Open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A Band of music enlivens the scene. Admission (with privilege of skating,) 25 cents. Children (under 12 years of age,) 15 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,

No. 585 BROADWAY.

SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, PANTOMIMES.

A. M. Hernandez, Sam Sharpley, Charley Fox, J. H Budworth, Mlle. Marietta, Mlle. Whelpley. SOUTHERN REFUGEE EVERY NIGHT.

GRAND UNION EXHIBITION OF THE WAR.—This is the most timely and rational entertainment of the day. It combines three great attractions:

1. A SPLENDID AND ACCURATE PANORAMA, painted by eminent artists, and exhibited with dioramic effects, presenting a most imposing and graphic view of the principal places and events connected with the war.

2. A POPULAR LECTURE on the most exciting topic of the times, containing just the information desired by the people.

3. A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, instrumental and vocal, by that well-known pianist and vocalist, Geo. H. Russell.

Exhibition EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents; children half price.

A MATINEE every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at a reduced price, to accommodate families and schools.

HOPE CHAPEL, (Upper Hall,) No. 720 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY AND al., against CHARLES STREET—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs, and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall in said City, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest thereon from the 27th day of March, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 28, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 18 William-st.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TRACY and al., against CHARLES STREET.—Summons, &c.—To CHARLES STREET, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the place of trial whereof is the City and County of New-York, wherein Frederick Tracy and James Irwin are plaintiffs and Charles Street is defendant, which complaint was filed in the Office of the Clerk of said County, at the City Hall, in said City, on the second day of April, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number eighteen William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest thereon from twenty-ninth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 30, 1861.

TRACY, WAIT & OLMSTEAD,
au31-law6wS Plaintiff's Att'ys, No. 18 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING.

Enormous Gathering at Cooper Institute.

The People's Union State Ticket Ratified

A HITCH IN THE PROGRAMME.

Speeches by Daniel S. Dickinson, Charles H. Marshall, Charles S. Spencer, Dr. A. R. Bradford, and Letters from Robert J. Walker, John W. Forney, Capt. Meagher, and others.

With the intent of ratifying the People's Union State Ticket, nominated at Syracuse on the 10th and 11th inst., a vast meeting assembled at Cooper Institute last evening. The building could not contain the thousands who flocked to testify their devotion to the Union, and from this cause the streets in the vicinity swarmed with the disappointed. The entrance to the platform, at the side door on Fourth-avenue, was the scene of no little chagrin. A strong force of policemen guarded the passage, and, with vigorous muscle and ready baton, sought to exclude all unauthorized distinguished guests. They found this no easy task, as several sets of tickets of admission had been issued, and several cliques of committeemen insisted each on its peculiar ticket as the genuine simon pure. The red ticket men were particularly severe on the white ticket-holders. It was the old war of the Roses renewed—York against Lancaster. The last of the tricolors was supplied by the feelings of the ejected, for while the tickets were red and white, they were decidedly blue. Certainly such an incongruous assemblage never before crowded the platform. It was asserted that the white tickets were freely distributed on the corners of the adjacent streets, and the places of the legitimate red ticket invited guests were filled by the *canaille*. Certainly the proportion of men of note occupying the platform was quite below the usual standard—as to numbers. A number of ladies agreeably dotted the dense plane of black coats.

A. J. H. Duganne called the meeting to order at precisely 7¾ o'clock, nominating, for Chairman, Chas. H. Marshall, who was unanimously chosen, and spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Fellow-citizens: I was called to this duty at a very late hour this afternoon most unexpectedly. I had no idea of being called upon to preside over a meeting of this magnitude and respectability. But it is perhaps fortunate for you, gentlemen, that I was notified at a late hour, otherwise I might perhaps have attempted to have got up some sort of a speech to inflict upon you. As it is, I shall spare you from any such trial of your patience. I beg, however, to thank you kindly for the honor you have conferred upon me. I understand, gentlemen, that this is a meeting called for the pupose of ratifying the nomination of State officers lately made at the People's Convention at Syracuse. This, I believe, is a Union meeting. [Applause.] Judging from the faces of so many political stripes that I see around me, I am convinced that it is so. [Renewed applause.] I am convinced that the people of New-York, and of this country, intend to unite to sustain this Government. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, I am no politician. I am an American. I intend, so far as my feeble abilities are concerned, to uphold this Government through this contest. [Applause.] I am rejoiced to see the people uniting upon this point. I am rejoiced to see them flocking together and declaring that they intend to stand by the Government, and to maintain its honor and integrity—declaring that the Stars and Stripes shall wave over every capital of every State in the Union, and every inch of Federal territory—[applause]—and that there shall be no compromise—[loud and long-continued applause]—no compromise at least until the rebels shall give up the property that they have stolen. Gentlemen, if this is not your object to-night, then I have got into the wrong box. I don't belong here. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. E. S. Brown next offered for adoption several lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries—a few names of which were read. One of the lists was that agreed upon by the Committee of Arrangements, but which one, the Times' reporters could not decide—so both are omitted.

Mr. R. L. Larremore offered a series of resolutions, which he read. They sustain the Government in all its rigorous measures. The second of the list reads as follows:

Resolved, That this war is not a war for the Union of the States alone, but for the great principles of Constitutional self-government, and of Constitutional Liberty, the world over,—for as we fail or fall, everywhere, so fail or fall the Rights of Man or the Power to demonstrate the capacity of the People for self-government and Constitutional restraint; and, therefore, the war is such a war as every American citizen, South as well as North, should freely proffer his treasure, and, if necessary, his blood, to carry it on, until the Flag of the Republic once more floats from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, and the Ohio, all along the Valley of the Mississippi, and the peak of the Alleghanies.

At this point there was a temporary lull in the order of proceedings. None of the highly honorable speakers invited had made their appearance, and for several minutes, while the authorities on the platform were deliberating, the utmost confusion reigned. Dr. A. R. Bradford, meanwhile, vainly endeavored to obtain somebody who could write out for him a State ticket, to be read for ratification. During the delay consequent upon the difficulty in procuring a copy of the State ticket, the audience manifested their impatience, and Faulkner, the well-known street speaker, stood up on the platform and exclaimed: "It is a shame that there should not be a man here to address this great assembly. I can talk." [Cheers, and a Voice—"Are you Union?"] "Yes, I am a Union man, up to the hub." [Cheers.] Mr. Faulkner's spontaneous effort was brought to an abrupt termination, by the officers of the meeting, and

Dr. Bradford announced that Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson would be present in a few minutes, and in the meantime introduced Hon. Charles S. Spencer to entertain them.

Mr. Spencer, although unprepared, and at first unpopular with the meeting, managed to command attention to a brief but energetically patriotic address.

Dr. Bradford had by this time procured a State ticket, and assuming the duties of the chair, introduced himself, and read the ticket, ignoring the name of Gen. Bruce and reading that of Gen. Tallmadge for Canal Commissioner. He proceeded afterwards to make a vigorous address in support of the ticket, and the Union cause. But he too was talking against time; the audience manifesting its impatience to hear Mr. Dickinson, he was obliged to succumb.

The Chairman put the question, and declared the State ticket ratified as read. The cries for "Dickinson" was again renewed, and three faint cheers were given for the "Union Party," and then three quite as faint for the "People's Union ticket."

At this point the confusion was again renewed, and for some minutes chaos prevailed. In vain were speakers called for, until it seemed that Mr. Faulkner, the street preacher, would have to be brought out as a *dernier resorte*. There were calls for Briggs, Duganne, Faulkner, Greeley, and others.

Dr. Bradford again took possession of the Chairmanship, and made a futile effort to restore quiet. He announced that a Glee Club would sing until Mr. Dickinson should arrive. There were cries for "Dixie," and more noisy demonstrations, but finally comparative quiet was restored, while the Club sang "Columbia, We Love Thee."

The appearance of Mr. Dickinson, at the conclusion of the song, was the signal for a most enthusiastic demonstration; and after the Chairman properly introduced him—a proceeding which seemed somewhat superfluous—Mr. Dickinson spoke as follows:

MR. DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and my Fellow-Citizens: You need not be surprised if you find me a little deficient in voice to-night. I have been campaigning a little at the East. I have spoken recently at Bridgeport to a large and enthusiastic meeting. I have spoken at Hartford, the Capital of my native State, where, two hundred years ago, the people seized the charter of their liberties, and concealed them in the old Charter Oak to save it from tyranny, and where they propose now to seize their country's Constitution, and bury it in their own hearts, to save it from destruction. [Applause.] I have spoken under Griswold's stained and shattered walls, where an Arnold, who betrayed his country, and massacred a garrison, and burned the town, is yet remembered by all the terrible execration due to traitors. I have to-day returned from New-London, having spoken there last evening, and I have returned from Newark, N. J., within the last half hour, where there a few Hessians left yet—[laughter]—a very few, [laughter]—growing small by degrees, and beautifully less, [renewed laughter;] and everywhere I find the great masses rolling up with a popular heart, with a will and determination such as I have never seen in all my varied experience in public affairs. Literally, this is a time which political kings and prophets might have sought, but never found. [Applause.] We all understand what the question is before us. It is dividing the country into parties. It is not sustaining old parties, for the fountains of the great political deep are broken up. But it is dividing the country into two parties—one great one and one small one, [laughter]—one a party of truth and one a party of falsehood—one of honor and another of shame—one of fidelity and the other of treason, [applause]—one of loyal hearts, and the other of traitors. [Renewed applause.] There is only just two names for these parties; for he who is not for his country's Constitution is against it. [Applause.] Let every one decide what position he will take; it is a free country; range yourself where you will; go either upon the side of your country and of her institutions, under this glorious Union, or take your position with a dagger in one hand and a torch in the other and crusade against the greatest and best Government that ever existed on earth. [Applause.] It cannot be cloaked under any false name; it cannot be disguised under any pretences; the public demand is for him who is upon the Lord's side to range himself there, and he who means to take part with the most infamous and hellish rebellion that ever disgraced heaven or earth or perdition, must take his position there. [Applause.] Let monarchy, like Milton's devil, grin a horrible and ghastly smile; let narrow politicians who are bounded by ideas as narrow, as miserable and as selfish as their own conceits, attempt to restrain this matter; it is passed clear away from their control. They cannot bind it with garlands. They may as well attempt to draw out the leviathan with a hook, and bore his jaw through with a thorn, as to control this great and mighty question. It is a question of the Government; no question of the people. It is not a question of political parties,—nor can you make it so any more than you could the great fire of 1835, which raged over and desolated your City. It is a question that concerns the institutions of your country. It goes down to its very foundation. It rises clear beyond the narrow conceptions of men. It stretches further than human ideas or imagination can travel. It is a greater question than that solved in the American Revolution. That was a question of experiment; this is a great accomplished fact. That was a question of hope; this is a question of fruition. That was a question whether there should be independence and freedom on this continent; it is now an accomplished fact. The question has traveled far beyond what the most sanguine ever imagined it could travel, and right in the morning of its prosperity, when the sky is cloudless, when the sun is genial and beaming, we find a party risen up, showing the snaky head of rebellion, and attempting to destroy the Government. It is nothing more nor less—it should be called by no other name—it is rebellion, pure unalloyed baseness, wickedness without stint, with nothing to mitigate one single feature in its cursed atrocity. [Loud applause.] The schisms and irritations that have grown up between the North and South, that have grown up between portions of the people in different sections of the Union, have nothing to do with this quarrel one way or the other. There is no sympathy between them. If the one were diseased, the other would not breathe the contagion. They are entirely separate—one has nothing to do with the other. This rebellion was inaugurated for the purpose of breaking up the United States of America, of destroying the Government at Washington, and the question of Slavery had no more to do with it (except to be used as an apology for it) than nudity in the Fejee Islands. [Great laughter and applause.] To speak plainly it was inaugurated that a set of graceless, seedy, disappointed politicians might have a government of their own. [Applause.] They would rather reign in hell than serve in Heaven, [laughter,] and having failed to control the whole Government, they were determined to have a Government of their own. The most shameful thing in the whole matter is (because wicked men and devils have rebelled before,)—[laughter]—that it has found sympathy and sustenance and succor in loyal States. To be sure the attempt to aid it is found in far less volume that it was a few days since. [Laughter.] It is all the while crawling away to its hiding-place, and saying, "Thou canst not say I did it." [Laughter.] But it has been marked, and it is well perhaps that it is so, for it has tended to break up the corrupt and pestiferous political organizations of the day and bring the people together to act in one mighty mass, to show their great moral and political power as a people. [Applause.] There has been nothing left of political organizations for many years but their worst features. The old, dilapidated, creaking machinery once used to foist the most corrupt and ambitious into place, in the control of the desperate lobby agents of the country, has now found its appropriate doom. [A voice—"Fort Lafayette." Laughter.] Yes, an excellent place for the health of individuals troubled with certain constitutional difficulties. [Loud laughter.] I understand it is one of the most popular establishments in the country. [Laughter.] To be sure it is finding a rival, somewhat, in Fort McHenry, where even members of the legislature go in considerable numbers—[laughter]—where they can have all the advantages of legislation. [Laughter.] They can act as a Standing Committee or a Committee of the Whole. [Laughter.] They can rise and they can report, [laughter,] and, what is more than all that, they will be pretty sure to have leave to sit again. [Laughter and applause.] Yes, my fellow-citizens, it is well that this machinery was worn out. It was doomed, and would have been destroyed by the popular good sense, but especially when the attempt to use such machinery for the purpose of controlling a great question that underlies our Government, and goes down to the great foundation of our Constitution—when they attempt to do that, it shows how impotent are all their efforts. If political parties were as sound and well-grounded as they were in the days of Jackson, it would be a shame to exert them, or to undertake to bring political power, as such, as partisans, to bear upon the great questions of the day. But when we find political parties degraded and controlled by lobby agents—when instead of the best we find the worst controlling their action, it is especially shameful to undertake in a time of rebellion, when there is in sight almost of the National Capital, threatening its destruction, an Army greater than has ever been upon the continent, and when the earth fairly trembles and heaves, as by the throes of a volcano—it is especially shameful at such a time to stand and deliberate about the intrigues of miserable politicians. [Applause.] The great State of New-York, with her mighty capabilities, her large and intelligent population, her wide and extended coast, her capital, her commercial facilities, her inland seas, her internal improvements—to be compelled at such a time as this to bow the knee to some political Baal—to be the tool of some worn-out and rotten regency—would be humiliating and degrading to the last degree. [Applause.] It gratifies me when I see my fellow-citizens of all parties casting off and throwing to the winds of heaven the miserable political tattered garments that are upon them, and baring their bosoms to the shock of this great and mighty constitutional conflict. And it has gratified the heart of every patriot. It has shown that self-government is the strongest on earth when properly aroused. [Applause.] There has been an attempt by the old managers of the Democratic Party to run this great machine in the name of party. The Republican Party—the predominant party in this State, or claiming to be such, and, by recent elections, admitted to be such—seemed to have the sense to see that it would be impolitic and improper, if not impracticable and impossible, to continue a political organization in the field for the purpose of deciding this conflict. They therefore made a proposition, which was not accepted, to have a joint ticket. Certain Democratic managers—I mean Democratic, if Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger & Co., are Democrats, [laughter,] which I don't admit by any means, although I believe they have no unprofitable preferences, [laughter,] and no principles that conflict with their interest [renewed laughter]—I speak of them not as individuals, but as the head managers of a worn-out, effete clique—these men, in answer to the proposition of the Republicans to have a joint ticket, declined it because they wanted to stand upon a great principle. That great principle was, that in the attempt to prosecute the war, for every ounce of war you must have an ounce of peace to go along with it; [laughter;] for every effort to put down rebellion you must make a low bow and tender a peace proposition. That was the great idea of these men. What has become of it? It was out a few days before the late Syracuse Convention—I mean the one under the control of those wire-workers—this defunct regency. [Laughter.] That was their platform; but when the Convention sat, they had received some new light upon the subject. The scales had so far fallen from their eyes that they adopted a platform kind o' so and kind o' not so, and a little more not so than so. [Great laughter.] One of their candidates, the intrepid Tremaine, repudiated their platform, and declared he could not stand upon it; and not only that, but he could not run upon it; [laughter;] and so he ran away from it as fast as possible. [Laughter.] I see lately that what is called the State Committee have been together, and have graciously accepted Mr. Tremaine's declination. How lucky it was for that eminent man that they accepted it. If they hadn't, he would have been in a very bad condition; he would have had to run like the man with the cork-leg, and kept right on in spite of himself. But they accepted it and let him off, for which he ought to be thankful. And another member, the candidate for Treasurer. Dr. Brunck, a German, had a little too much Dutch blood in his veins to be on both sides of the same question, and so he declined. But nothing is impossible for that regency. They fill up the ticket from their own ranks—from their own members. I always thought a State Committee was a very good thing, and now I think, with Mrs. Toodle, that it is a very handy thing to have in the house. [Great laughter.] They have met together in the spirit of very great patriotism. Who doubts it! The candidates all come out and make a declaration of principles. But where they have interred their propositions of peace I do not know. [Laughter.] There ought to be a reward offered for them. They ought to be reclaimed. They are only about three weeks old. It is a kind of a case of infanticide. [Laughter.] The parents have strangled their own son and hid him away in some unknown place. [Renewed laughter.] How gratifying it must have been to this Committee and to their candidates—part of the Committee candidates, and part of the candidates' Committee—[laughter]—sitting around their table and making this great declaration of principles! It must have sounded very much like the colloquy between Queen Bess and her subjects when she visited Coventry. They addressed her in this language:

> "The men of Coventry
> Are very glad to see
> Your gracious Majesty:
> Good Lord, how fair you be."

[Laughter.] To which Queen Bess replied:

> "Her gracious Majesty
> Is very glad to see
> You men of Coventry:
> Good Lord, what fools you be."

[Great laughter.]

Now, I said here, little more than a year ago, in speaking of the same corrupt and effete concern, that there was no fox so crafty but what his hide finally went to the tanner. [Laughter and cheers.] And I predicted that their time was not far off; and now it is come. It is already here, and the people are ready to pronounce judgment upon them as a tried, condemned, and no doubt to be executed tyrannic, corrupt, worn-out lobby regency. [Applause.] I speak not of their ticket personally. I speak of it as an attempt to break up a great popular movement; as an attempt to keep on hand a rotten organization for the benefit of a few individuals of the Democratic Party, despised by every political and honest interest and every upright man in the State. [Applause.] There is but one question, as I said in the first place, and he that is not for that is against it; and he who is a full-grown man, devoted to politics, that held the opposite side of it three weeks ago, and without any change of public affairs, whatever has come round to the other side, shows that he is insincere—shows that he is not entitled to any consideration whatever. [Cries of "That's so."] I understand that that eminent Democratic political sheet, the *Atlas and Argus*, that has somewhat like Orator Puff—two sides to his voice—proposes to forgive me all my political sins heretofore, provided I do not, in its enlightened eyes, commit any sins hereafter. I have no doubt it would be agreeable to that sheet—like the fox without a tail—to recommend all other animals to be in the same condition. [Laughter and cheers.] I have no doubt it would be very glad to pass the sponge of oblivion over the past; and when I go to Buffalo and vote with Fred Douglas, I may be ready to join with them in forgiveness of the past. But I cannot be now so generous with regard to them. I hold them responsible for the great mischief they have wrought. I hold them responsible for having broken up and demoralized the old Democratic Party. I hold them more responsible for the sectionalism of the day than I do every Abolitionist in the United States. [Loud cheers.] The commercial part of the concern I have nothing to say about—I mean that which trades in politics. It is an affair of their own. They are welcome to make the best bargain they can. But when an Abolition sheet, in whole or in part, one-half breed or whole breed, undertakes to arraign my political course, I have something to say about theirs at the same time. I have always been a Democrat of the old school. [Applause.] I have never voted an opposition ticket, whole or in part, in my life, and where the Democratic Party has been divided, I have always taken that portion of it which I deemed most national on the whole. [Cheers.] No bastard Democrats—no spurious Democrats are entitled to read their warrants to me of domination. I shall drag them from their hiding-places; I shall tear the veil from the face of their Mokanna, and I shall show them up in my own good time and way, to the indignation of the people, who will pull them down. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, if the City of New-York was on fire, the engines rattling, and the firebells giving out the alarm of danger, who would inquire whether it was the house of a Republican or a Democrat? Who would inquire whether the Fire Department and the citizens who were running to the rescue belonged to one party or the other? Would they not all rush together to rescue the City from the devouring element? If a great pestilence brooded over the land,—if all were being shoveled into a common grave, and consternation was upon every face, would we undertake to graft political parties upon the calamity? If gaunt famine was upon us, would we endeavor to engraft political parties upon that? No! we would all act together, and pray to Heaven to avert the great calamity that threatened us. [Applause.] But we are threatened with a danger ten times more dangerous than pestilence, or famine, or fire. The Government of Washington—the only really free Republican Government on earth is threatened with destruction. A great army is in the field against it; a mighty rebellion, with all the elements of war, is threatening its destruction; and right in the midst of this, we see scurvy politicians attempting to work out their accursed narrowness. The country will point the finger of scorn at them, and scourge them from the Temple of Liberty with a scourge of cords, and those not small ones. [Cheers.] It is a time when patriotic hearts must beat together; they must rise above the miserable considerations of party and act together; and he who attempts, under any name or pretence whatever, to engraft party upon it is an enemy to the country, and little better than a traitor. [Loud applause.] This rebellion already has gained, in its terrible proportions, from the aid, comfort and encouragement it has found in a treacherous and miscreant Press, which it has derived from sympathizers here, and attempts to aid it under one name or another. [Cheers.] The President of the United States and his Administration stand politically opposed to me, and I to them; but I would as soon sunder my right arm as throw one single obstacle in the way of that Administration in putting down this rebellion. [Enthusiastic applause.] No! If I had a hundred lives, I would throw them all into the scale to help this Administration to cast down this rebellion. [Renewed cheers.] What great Government yet, in the history of the world, ever undertook to nurse or tamper with a rebellion it had the power to crush? This is not a question between Governments, but between a Government of thirty-five millions of people, in thirty-four States, and a few ambitious rascals and wicked individuals. It has not the poor merit of being a sectional contest. The loyal Southern people curse it, and raise up their hands in supplication to Heaven, and their hearts are now palpitating with hope that the loyal States may put down this rebellion in their midst. [Cheers.] It is like your police force undertaking to put down a riot in the City of New-York. You have had riots here before, and may have them again; and no one, under the Democratic, or Republican, or American name, I trust, will say to the police force—"Put down the disturbance and stop the riot; but pray make liberal propositions of peace as you go along." [Laughter and cheers.] You never heard of such a thing. It is a device of Satan and treachery combined. If we say we are supporters of this Administration, politically, then it is entitled to our aid by every consideration that can influence men. If we are opponents of the Administration we are not the opponents of the Government, and, therefore, we must rally round it with both hands, and help the Administration the more because we were opponents; it is so much more our duty, being political opponents, to show our fidelity to the Government—to show our zeal in the cause of good Government—to show our determination to put down the rebellion—to work alongside the Administration, and stay up the hands of our modern—not Abraham, but Moses—[laughter and cheers]—in order that the children of the Amalekites may not prevail against us. It is not only the duty but the privilege of every citizen, of every party, of every age, and of both sexes, to take hold of this matter, and exercise strength and vigilance in putting down this rebellion. But we are told that war is dangerous. Did we not know that before? [Laughter.] But it must be put down all the more rapidly, and thoroughly and energetically. A menagerie of wild beasts would be dangerous let loose in the city. It would be dangerous to shoot them, but it would be still more dangerous to let them run at large. [Laughter and cheers.] You might do mischief in shooting the animals—you might do injury, but you must put them down, and not let them run in their career of destruction to all time. Any war is dangerous and terrible, and particularly a civil war, inaugurated in such ferocious circumstances as this. But it must be taken hold of all the more thoroughly, and he who attempts to palter with it is doubly guilty, for the very reason that it is dangerous. [Cheers.] It is a rebellion that demands the energy of the whole American people; and it shall have it, in the name of the Government—by the memory of the Fathers of the Revolution—by all the great memories that cluster around our history—by the hopes of the freest Government on earth—by the great principles of liberty that have been achieved for us, and which are going on conquering and to conquer, until they have won envy and admiration from the whole civilized world. [Applause.] Attempt to negotiate with the rebellion! Where was that infamous and treasonable idea hatched? He who tampers with it is ten times more mischievous that all the armies of Beauregard, Davis, Johnston and Price, and all the rebels put together. We can meet them—meet them upon the battle-field—and we can show them that the hearts of loyal citizens, "though their swords may be thousands, their bosoms are one." [Cheers.] And so it would be, except for the miscreant Peace Party. [Enthusiastic applause.] That party that attempts to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace; and they know it—that party which stimulates rebellion—that party which apologises for rebellion—that party which encourages rebellion and keeps it on foot. [Cheers.] Had it not been for a treacherous press in the loyal States,—had it not been for treacherous and treasonable individuals in the loyal States, this rebellion, in all human probability, would have been put down before this. But it was encouraged by the hope that it was to have aid and comfort and assistance in the loyal States. And it had every reason for supposing so. But when it sees its aids going to Forts Lafayette and McHenry, to take lodging, it will then entertain a different kind of idea. [Laughter and cheers.] I know there are some who are opposed to war, although they are for maintaining the Union; and, in short, the "Peace Party" of this State are getting rather into that position just now. [Laughter.] It reminds me very much of the doggerel poet, describing the battle of the beasts and birds. In their terrible conflict, he says:

> "A prudent cat joined neither cause,
> Among so many teeth and claws,
> Until the battle's thickest heat,
> He thought he saw one side would beat,
> And then he joined the strongest power,
> And fought with all his might an hour;
> At length it turned the other way,
> When back he flew to win the day."

[Cheers and laughter.]

Now the peace party is going that way; when the prospects of the rebellion were good, the peace party talked large; when they see the rebellion is about to be crushed,—which they will see if they look on,—[cheers,] then they will sing small. They tell you the President has violated the Constitution! *Their* President, Mr. Confederate Davis, has not! Oh, no! Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution! How? In attempting to dispose of and put down an infernal rebellion. [Cheers.] He has committed, in the eyes of this peace party, an unpardonable sin, because he has not hunted up a precedent for everything he has done. Those Marats against the Constitution, who with fire and sword range through the country, may go on in their errand of destruction, in their perjury, their arson, their treason and their murder, and there is no word of condemnation for them; but the President of the United States, in attempting to defend our citadels, in rallying round the standard of the country's Constitution, they tell you, has not gone exactly according to the Constitution! They tell you he has laid his hand on the liberties of the Press—that he has interfered with it, and they are distressed upon the subject, because they are gentlemen of principle, [laughter]—not to say interest. They are distressed that, in this free Government, the President of the United States should not permit an incendiary, treasonable Press to distil its venom through every channel of society. They tell you that he has suspended the *habeas corpus*, and therein he has violated the great and cardinal principle of American liberty. But they nowhere find condemnation upon the traitors and miscreants who are trying to destroy the Government! I tell you where President Lincoln could have done the Government good service,—not only by suspending the *habeas corpus*, not only by laying hands upon a treacherous Press, not only by committing individuals to Forts Lafayette and McHenry, but by suspending some of the apologists for this treason. [Loud cheers.] Well, it is better late than never. The President has done just what he had a right to do, precisely, [cheers,] and what I commend him for, and stand by him for. [Cries of "Good!"] He had a perfect right—and it was his duty, and if he did not discharge it, he would have deserved impeachment—to seize every treacherous spy, every wretch, spotted and leprous, who was attempting to sap and mine his country's Constitution, and murder its soldiers, and betray its Government. [Cheers.]

Printed treason has no immunity over spoken treason or written treason. The Press has a right, in ordinary times, to discuss freely all the measures of Government, and that is what we mean by the liberty of the Press. It is something beyond a mere parrot cry. Parrots are usually caged, who learn to cry one particular expression; and some of those who have been crying "Liberty of the Press," when they mean destruction of the Government, should be served as parrots are, and put in a cage themselves. But it is one thing to discuss principles of Government, and another thing to sap and mine and betray and destroy the Government. The Press has no more right to destroy the Government than I have; it has no more right to send forth its missives than I have; it has the same, with the exception that it is more mischievous in its power of dissemination. And when the Press attempts to undermine the Government, to apologise for and stimulate the rebellion, and aid it on, and be its apologist, that Press is guilty of treason, and the duty of the Executive of the United States, acting as Commander-in-Chief, is, through himself or through others, to put it down. [Cheers.] Some friend, I suppose, has sent me up a memorandum—"What about the Abolitionists and the Anti-Slavery Society?" I will tell you, my friend. Do not get rusted like an old weathercock, and think the wind is blowing northwest because it blew there last January. [Laughter and cheers.] If you read your history justly you will find what I have said about that question, and when it is a question again I will tell you what I shall say about it. But I follow the advice of the Saviour, "Let the dead bury their dead." We have a live question to deal with now, and let us not disinter any dead ones. [Loud applause.] Our country is in danger; we are crying mightily upon all to rally round, and it matters not to me whether the conflagration was kindled by Abolitionists or Democrats. The question is, how to put out the fire—not how it originated. Abolitionists were apparently a harmless concern, if they had not been aided by seven other spirits more wicked than themselves. [Cheers.]

A Voice—How about Fremont's proclamation?

Mr. Dickinson—Read it for yourself, my friend. I meddle not with any of these little questions. They are so many unfortunate ripples in the great current moving on to wipe out this rebellion from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] My concern is with the rebellion, and to rally my fellow-citizens to put it down, and put it down so that it will stay there. [Cheers.] And in all these political questions—real, personal and mixed, genuine Democracy, spurious Democracy, Republicanism, Abolitionism, and all other *isms*—I have now no interest. My prayer is peace, prosperity, protection to loyalty everywhere, North and South; death and destruction for treachery and treason everywhere. [Loud cheers.]

There is a great and impassable gulf as wide and as deep between fidelity and treason as that which separated the rich man from Lazarus, and the time will soon come when there will be no passing through from from one side to the other. [Applause.] You gentlemen who are quivering in your shoes, whoever you are—you peace men—fly from the Sodom and Gomorrah of treason when you have a chance. [Great applause.] The storm of popular indignation is a good deal nearer than you imagine, [a voice—"That's so,"] and the fire and brimstone that will descend upon you is not far in the distance. Then up with you—don't stand there faltering. The day of peace propositions is over—it is treason now; you are marked out as an object of scorn; you can no longer be in favor of the Union, with a dagger in your hand, aimed at its vitals; you can no longer be in favor of prosecuting the war and throwing querelous objections in the face of the Administration beset with every difficulty. If you mean to aid it along, come on with you and shoulder your muskets; if you do not, shoulder your musket and go into the opposition ranks. [Applause.] Start off—we will give you a good riddance, and play you out with the Rogue's March. [Laughter and applause.] But none of your being upon both sides—not being in favor of your country and against it—in favor of the Union and against it—in favor of prosecuting the war and against the Administration with every embarrassment you can bring around it. No—the great ball is opened; choose your partners, and take your position on the floor—[laughter and applause]—and we will see whether you can keep step to the music of the Union or not. [Applause.] Who wants to make propositions of peace? I don't know of anybody but the defunct Albany Regency, in the State. I think these two bodies—the Confederate Government and that body—ought to get together, and hold a free conference, and make propositions of peace to each other—[laughter and cheers]—and then, as the Regency might have the most labor, I think the balance ought to be paid in Confederate Bonds; [great laughter and applause,] and as two cheats make an even bargain, it will be well settled then. [Laughter.] The consideration of the American people is aroused to a great necessity. The Administration have seen that great necessity, and are acting upon it; they have seen that they are clothed with war power, and they are exercising that war power, and, for one, I intend to support them to the best of my abilities, in the exercise of that war power, to its extreme limit. [Great applause.] Make peace with a rebellion! What would private right?—what would private property?—what would political rights, in an enlarged, or a smaller, or more circumscribed sense, be worth? Pray tell? You once permit this infernal rebellion to succeed, either to overthrow your Government or to compel it to make terms with it by liberal propositions of peace, and there is an end of free government upon this continent, and an end of free governments throughout the world. If rebellion once succeed, it will succeed after dividing us North and South—if we must then be divided East and West, and go on one State after another until this whole edifice—this mighty fabric of wisdom crumbles to atoms—State against State, section against section, county against county, neighborhood against neighborhood, man against man—robbery, murder, arson, treason, and every crime known to the catalogue of depravity, will be as common as household words, and your most wealthy individual will hold his property by a tenure more feeble than that with which the robber holds his prey—everyone will take it if he is the strongest. Riot, anarchy, bloodshed, and crime, will overrun your land; all your institutions will be uprooted, broken down, destroyed, and scattered to the four winds of Heaven; foxes will look out of the windows of your churches; owls hoot in your dwellings; robbery and riot run up and down unrestrained, uncloistered and unpunished. This will be the end of the infernal rebellion which peace men ask may go on. [Applause.] I have seen this thing from its beginning. I have seen this accursed serpent from the time it was first hatched. I have seen it when it was a lisping infant in the cradle. I have seen it brought up to its giant proportions, until it assumes to dictate to this great Government, and now I will live, God granting, to see it crushed into the very earth. [Tremendous applause.] And you who aid it on in any form, or in any manner, direct or indirect, remote or immediate, are as guilty as he who is in arms against the Government. [Applause.] You are the peace men in a loyal State, and are encouraging one of the most wicked, one of the most causeless, most damnable rebellions that ever existed among men. Apologizing for it! when you have seen your soldiers march forward to the defence of the National Capital. You have seen them buried in bloody graves; you have seen them murdered and stricken down, and still you would apologize for them, and you are opposed to war. Yes, I am opposed to war; so much opposed to it that I would bring out, if it were possible, the red artillery of Heaven to crush this rebellion. [Cries of "Good, good" and applause.] Yonder is a mother whose son went a few days since and was slain upon the battle-field. Peace-men, look upon her while the blood of her son is dripping from your fingers. Why was her son slain? Because you were encouraging on rebellion and treason. [Applause.] And but yesterday a young bride was called upon to wreath the widow's weeds with a bridal wreath, and you were the cause of that, and why? Because you were holding out aid and encouragement to this accursed rebellion, your hands are stained with the blood of her husband. Look at that little group of children surrounding a widowed mother. At thee she looks; at thee she trembles; and the little children fall back aghast, lest the murderers of the husband shall be the murderers of the children also. Raise your bloody hands to Heaven, if you can, and aid on this rebellion further, you infamous wretch. [Applause.] I care not for political parties; I care not for political organizations; I care not who acts in this matter, or who refuses to act. That man who goes with the stoutest heart and strongest arm, whatever may have been his political views heretofore, is my brother to-day. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Whether he ever acted with me before or ever will again I care not, if he acts in this great emergency when the ship of the Constitution is assailed, When the red lightnings are streaming down her masts already, when the waves and tempests in every joint, if there is a ray of hope let that man come; let every man do his duty; let the wail of children go on, but let the low moan of woman's prayer be heard in Heaven. Let all earnest men band themselves together to hunt down this ferocious monster rebellion. Great Britain, the most mild and constitutional of monarchies, is throwing every possible petty annoyance in our way, but she will find when the spirit of the American people is aroused, if that were to become the question, they would out the fast anchored Isle of Great Britain from her moorings. The great act of Emancipation is passed—not the emancipation of the black man but the emancipation of the white man. Our institutions are to be tried in the furnace heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, but truth is mighty and must prevail; it will ultimately prevail—it will finally triumph, and this rebellion will soon be put down.

On the conclusion of his speech Mr. Dickinson was loudly cheered.

Mr. Hoxie then made a few patriotic and stirring remarks, which were enthusiastically applauded, after which a little disturbance was created by Dr. Bradford's rising and offering, without consulting the President, or other officers of the meeting, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Peoples' Union Convention at Syracuse from this City be directed to appoint six delegates from each Ward; namely, two Democrats, two Republicans, and two Constitutional men, to take necessary means for the organization of the Wards, and the election of the State ticket.

The resolution was promptly tabled, and the following substituted:

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be, and they are hereby, constituted a Committee to organize the People's Union Party in the different Wards of the City for the ensuing election.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following letters were received by the Committee, and though not mentioned to the meeting, will be found interesting.

LETTER FROM HON. W. M. MEREDITH, PENN.

Harrisburgh, Sept. 19, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have received at this place your letter of the 16th, inviting me to address the Republican meeting of the "People's Union" State Ticket in New-York to-morrow evening. I regret that my public duties here compel me to forego the pleasure which I should have had in availing myself of your invitation. I applaud the generous spirit in which the members of former political divisions, eschewing partisanship, have united in support of the Constitution and the law of the land, and I cannot doubt that the candidates presented by them will be triumphantly elected by the public-spirited people of the State of New-York.

Two obligations are at this time pressing on the inhabitants of the loyal States.

1. We owe it not only to ourselves, but to the memory of our fathers and the hopes of our children, to vindicate our own rights and preserve undesecrated our altars and hearths.

2. Hundreds of thousands of faithful men in the South—unable to rise without exposing their households to destruction; incapable of even crying aloud for aid—are turning their eyes to us in mute appeal for relief from the barbarous and bloodthirsty tyranny by which they are oppressed. The obligation to give that relief also presses on us. We are bound to fulfill it by every consideration of honor, loyalty and good faith.

You justly say that the country is in peril. It is so. But the peril is not so great now as it was during the ten years preceding 1860. If the process of emasculating the public mind, which during those ten years was going on, apparently without essential check or hindrance, had been completed, we could not for at least one generation have had what would have deserved to be called a country. For what is a country without capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, for the maintenance of good government, for vigorous thought, for generous and manly feeling? Let us be thankful that it has pleased God to renew the hearts of our people, and thus save us from the awful peril which impended. Our present danger is material and physical only. With these renewed hearts we can meet it cheerfully and triumphantly. It will cost us blood and treasure; but if there be truth in the deductions of reason, in the records of history, nay, in the oracles of God, we cannot fail. How protracted the contest may be, depends upon whether He shall give scope to His mercy or to His justice.

We are to learn many things by this severe teaching. One of its lessons (which ought never to be forgotten) is that to vote in submission to treason is only to prepare civil war.

I am, gentlemen, with great esteem, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEREDITH.

To Messrs. R. B. Bradford, A. J. H. Duganne, F. A. Tallmadge, Committee, &c.

LETTER FROM HON. GREENE C. BRONSON.

New-York, Sept. 19, 1861.

Gentlemen: In answer to your note of invitation, I have to say that I am not in the habit of attending political meetings of any kind; but I am heartily in favor of sinking all partisanship in the present unhappy condition of the country, and making a united and vigorous effort for the defence of free institutions and the restoration of that Union of States which made us a great and prosperous people.

Respectfully, yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

R. B. Bradford, Esq., and others.

LETTER FROM JOHN W. FORNEY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1861.

Gentlemen: I regret that it will be impossible for me to address the ratification meeting of the People's Union State Ticket on Friday next; but when I see the spirit which has induced the cordial Union men of all parties, in the State of New-York, in this, the darkest hour of our country's history, and look beyond to the certain election of your ticket, I feel that any poor words of mine would be unnecessary to inspire you to action.

The spectacle of a united people in support of the best Government on earth, and in hostility to the basest treason and the meanest aristocracy of any era is inexpressibly sublime. We have forgotten party, we have forgotten faction, we have ceased to complain—we remember only our country.

Here in Pennsylvania, and in our Western sister, Ohio, and all over the North-west, as in New-England, this one feeling animates the great mass of our people. The traitors who are still permitted to live among us have been awed into silence, and foreign powers, so ready to take advantage of any divisions, are compelled to admit that we are not only able to live without them, but to take care of ourselves beside.

Again regretting my inability to be with you on Friday night, I am, very truly, yours,

J. W. FORNEY.

Hon. John B. Haskin, and others.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY W. ROGERS, BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Sept. 18, 1861.

Gentlemen: I feel honored by your note of the 16th, inviting me to address the meeting called to ratify the People's Union State ticket, and which is to be held at the Cooper Institute, in your City, on the 20th instant.

A meeting called for precisely the same object, is to be held in this city on the same day, and I must be here to render an account of my stewardship, as a delegate to the Convention that nominated the ticket. I am compelled to decline the invitation. Be assured, however, that my heart is strongly in the cause. In the language of our patriotic declaration of principles, I propose to waive for the present all party platforms, creeds, and traditions, and with singleness of purpose to stand by the Constitution, the Government, and the war.

So far, the people of our noble State give the highest evidence of their devotion to the Constitution, and of their ability to break from party ties for the defence of the Union, now that its integrity is threatened. I doubt not you will have a glorious gathering of the patriotic of all parties.

Let us fervently hope that by the unanimity which has thus far characterized, and which we may confidently expect will continue to mark this spontaneous movement of the masses, as well as by the unmistakable echoes which shall roll trumpet-tongued from the ballot-boxes in November, it may go forth to the people in all the States, that under all circumstances, and in all ways, New-York stands pledged to the preservation of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

HENRY W. ROGERS.

Dr. R. B. Bradford, and others, Committee, &c.

LETTER FROM GOV. OLDEN, NEW-JERSEY.

State of New-Jersey, Executive Department,
Trenton, Sept. 19, 1861.

R. B. Bradford, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend and address "the Ratification Meeting of the People's Union State ticket," to be held at the Cooper Institute on Friday next, the 20th inst.

I am not in the habit of addressing public meetings; and my time is so entirely occupied with my official duties that it is not in my power to attend the meeting to which you have done me the honor to invite me. But I avail myself of this opportunity to say that, in this hour of our country's peril, it is clearly the interest and the duty of all patriotic men to disregard minor matters as to which they may have differed, and unite all their energies in common efforts to defend, strengthen and perpetute the Government of the United States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. OLDEN.

LETTER FROM HON. R. J. WALKER.

Hoboken, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have received your invitation to address to-morrow the people of the City of New-York, in support of the Union State nominations. I regret that it will not be in my power to comply with your request, but cheerfully communicate my views on this question. Long before the rebel assault on Fort Sumter, I expressed my opinions in favor of in its reenforcement, and the maintenance of the Government and the Union. When that fort was captured by the rebels, on the call of the people of New-York, of all parties, I addressed the great meeting at Union-square against this wicked rebellion, declaring that any peace or compromise was impossible while the rebels were in arms against the Government. Until the struggle in which we are now engaged for the existence of the Government is terminated, all party questions must disappear. When we shall have settled this question; when our flag shall float again over every State, from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, we may then consider subordinate party issues. Until then, no patriot will know any party but that of his country. Most fully, then, do I approve the proceedings of the great Union Convention at Syracuse, by which a Union ticket, composed of patriotic men of all parties, was nominated.

If we would maintain the Government and perpetuate the Union, the people of the loyal States must be united. If we exhibited to our foes, at home and abroad, at London and Richmond, the noble spectacle of a whole people surrendering all past divisions, and uniting as one man and one party in defence of the Union, before the close of this year we would surely crush this rebellion. Who asks now whether Scott or McClellan are Whigs, Republicans, or Democrats? Who goes into the ranks of the noble Army now defending the Union, and inquires to what party those patriotic soldiers have heretofore belonged? The President is the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy," and who will ask whether he is a Republican or a Democrat as a condition of aiding the Government in perpetuating the Union?

And here let me say that the Union is to be maintained, not only by cordial support of the Government and of our Armies in the field, but by crushing treason wherever it appears among us. Whether we look to ancient or modern times, to Monarchies or Republics, in foreign or in civil war, especially the latter, we will find that the public safety demands that all who give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, whether through the Press or otherwise, should be deprived of their power for evil. As well might we demand, in the midst of a battle, that civil process should arrest the movement of our troops, as that spies and traitors during the war, or their auxiliaries, should be exempt from the stern necessity of martial law. Let those who love the safeguards of the Constitution first secure the Government from overthrow, and then military law will expire, and our persons and property be secured from danger. We can only accomplish this by a most vigorous prosecution of the war, and by giving to the Administration for that purpose a full, cordial and unfaltering support. I thank God that at all times and under all circumstances, whether in public or private life, whether residing North or South, I have always earnestly opposed nullification and secession, and supported the cause of the Union. In a public address over my signature, published in the Washington City *Daily Globe*, of the 3d of February, 1844, will be found this sentence: "I have ever regarded the dissolution of this Union as a calamity equal to a *second fall of mankind*—not, it is true, introducing, like the first, sin and death into the world, but greatly augmenting all their direful influences." And is not this true? Would not the fall of this Union be the last experiment of republican government? If the mere attempt to dissolve this Union has produced such disasters here, and such convulsions and dread forebodings throughout the civilized world, how infinitely worse would be the terrible reality! The fate of our country and of the liberties of the world is staked upon the perpetuity or dissolution of the American Union, and if we should now permit its overthrow, we would commit the most stupendous crime ever recorded in the annals of the world. If our Fathers fought through seven long years of gloom, and poverty, and trial, to establish this Union, amid every sacrifice of blood and treasure, with their homes and principal cities often occupied by hostile arms, shall we, their children, refuse to encounter equal, or even greater sacrifices to maintain unbroken this great and glorious Union? But, thanks to a gracious Providence, this is not required. The war has not reached a single Northern State or city, and by prompt action we can suppress the rebellion within the next few months. We can replace the American flag over every acre of American soil, open every port to our commerce, and then only will the prosperity of New-York and of our whole Union be reestablished. All who would now separate the country into distinct parties, until the empire of the Union, undivided and indivisible, is restored, are the enemies of their country and of mankind.

With my most cordial wishes for the success of the great Union War ticket of New-York, I am yours, very respectfully,

R. J. WALKER.

To Messrs. Bradford, Duganne and Tallmadge, Union Committee.

LETTER FROM CAPT. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Head-quarters of Irish Brigade,
No. 596 Broadway, Sept. 19, 1861.

R. B. Bradford, Esq., of Committee of Arrangements:

Dear Sir: I regret very much it will not be in my power to attend the meeting for the ratification of the "People's Union" State Ticket, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening next. I the less regret it, however, since it happens that my sentiments with regard to the American Union, and the duty to maintain it at all cost, have been emphatically placed on record. Very faithfully, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting were also received from Hon. Lucius Robinson, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon rises... 6 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 38 | Gov. Island. 9 27 | Hell Gate.... 10 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Saladin, Russell, Kingston, Jam., Waldron & Booth; City of Manchester, Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hammonia, Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, master.

Ships Dashing Wave, Lecraw, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; James Guthrie, Pittman, Antwerp, Ab. Bell's Sons; Arctic, Taft, Antwerp, Zerega & Co.; Elena, (Brem.,) Bremer, Baltimore, Chas. Luling.

Barks Maraval, Griffin, Baltimore, T. T. Dwight; Good-speed, Dunton, Dunkirk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Amanda, (Prus.,) Runge, Rotterdam, W. Salem.

Brigs Henrietta, (Ham.,) School, Exeter, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rush, Babbidge, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Helen Jane, (Br.,) Furber, Savanilla, via Carthagena, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schooners T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan, C. Durand; E. W. Gardner, Bourne, Boston, Baker & Dayton; J. M. Lane, Poole, Puerto Cabello, Wm. Ingall; Gipsey, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Jago de Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Siak, Talbot, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; Ann, Cole, St. John, N. F., Baker & Dayton; Saxon, Cassidy, Eastport.

Sloop Harvest, ——, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Brig Favorita, (Dutch, of Curacoa,) Hueck, Omoa, Hon., 29 ds., with mahogany, sarsaparilla and fustic to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Had head winds and calms the whole passage. Left no vessels.

U. S. steam transport Quinebaug, Loper, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool Aug. 6, with coal to Cornelius Grinnell. Experienced strong westerly winds to the Banks; since then heavy winds and calms. Sept. 14, lat. 40 31, lon. 63, fell in with schr. Charlotte E. Bush, of and from Bucksport for Martinique, with loss of foremast and jib-boom, with all attached; when boarded she had five feet of water in the hold, and still leaking badly; took from her Capt. Grey and crew, and for the safety of passing vessels set her on fire. The C. E. B. lost her spars in the furious gale of the 12th. She was 144 tons register; was owned and partly insured at Bucksport.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo Aug. 31, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. 14th inst., off Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. steam frigate Susquehannah.

Brig T. B. Wattson, Munday, Puerto Cabello Sept. 4, in ballast, to Dallet & Bliss. Has been 9 ds. N. of Bermuda with light northerly winds.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Loveland, Alexandria, Va., 50 hours, with coal to Cumberland Coal & Iron Company.

Brig Cora, (Dan.,) Plimm, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Anna Maria, Hardick, Black River 23 ds., with logwood and fustic to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to J. Mitchell. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., with laths, bound to Baltimore.

Schr. Decatur Oaks, Oaks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton, with mdse. for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Home, Shute, Belfast 4 ds., with lumber, for Newark, N. J.

Schr. Lucy Robinson, Hall, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Brown, Providence 3 ds.

Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Lady Lake, Moore, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. W. L. Dayton, Snow, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Argus, Crowell, Somerset, in ballast.

Schr. Seneca, Gladding, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. White Rock, Smith, Southport, in ballast.

Schr. E. Wooten, Dibble, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Pawnee, Smith, Norwalk, in ballast.

Schr. Madison, Glenn, Trenton, with mdse.

Schr. W. B. Harvey, Baker, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

Schr. Adelia Kelley, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. W. L. Crocker, Presby, Dighton 2 ds.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to S. and light.

Sailed.

Ships James L. Bogert, Havre; Manchester, Liverpool; Southampton, London. Barks Gazelle, Barbados; Mary, Key West; Tivola, Ponce, P. R.; Darmstaidter Bank, (Oldeng.,) Bremen; Indian Queen, Lisbon. Brigs Saml. Lindsay, Queenstown; Storm Nymph, (Br.,) Manzanilla; Sir Colin Campbell, (Br.,) Demarara; Ina, (Br.,) St. Jago; Champion, (Br.,) Marseilles; Antonieta, (Span.,) Cadiz. Schrs. Mary & Susan, Nassau; Baltic, do.

Also, steamship Saladin, for Kingston, Jam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20—Arr. ship Aurora, Liverpool; bark Emblem, Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Wamsutta, of the New-Bedford line, was this morning towed to Mr. Webb's ship-yard, for the purpose of being turned into a gunboat.

The steamboat Metropolis, of the Fall River line, is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs.

The French steam yacht Jerome Napoleon will depart this morning via Long Island Sound.

Spoken, &c.

Allen B. Terry—schr., of New-Haven, for Havana, Sept. 11, lat. 29 35, lon. 75 40.

Rosina—Br. ship, strg. S., was seen, Aug. 8, lat. 16 11 S., lon. 35 5.

Tyrian—bark, of Halifax, bound N., Sept. 7, off Great Inagua.

Foreign Ports.

At Puerto Cabello, Sept. 4, barks White Wing, Baffin, from and for Philadelphia, to sail Sept. 5; Clara B. Sutil, Scandella, from New-York, for Maracaibo next day; brig Saginaw, McBean, from Laguayra for New-York.

At Black River, Aug. 28, Br. schr. Swan, for New-York, ldg.

At Maracaibo, Aug. 31, Addy Swift, Avery, for New-York in 12 ds.